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Vietnam Commutes Death Sentences of 2 Economic Guilty of Treason

Agency France-Press
HANOI — Vietnam on Thursday commuted the sentences of two of five prisoners sentenced to death for treason and espionage last month, including a man whom France regards as a French national, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

Mr. Van Hanh, 56, and Huynh Van Hanh, 63, had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, the agency said.

The two men were among five who were sentenced to death Dec. 18 in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, on charges of treason and spying for China, with Thailand's complicity. They were also alleged to be in touch with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

France had asked Vietnam to show clemency to the five, particularly Mr. Hanh, whom Paris regards as a French national, but Vietnam insisted that he was Vietnamese like the other prisoners.

Sources earlier said that French diplomats had not been allowed to contact him.

The agency made no mention of the fate of the other three men condemned to death after Vietnam's biggest espionage trial since the Communist victory in the Vietnam War in 1975.

The three included a second man who has claimed French citizenship, Tran Van Ba, 39, but the French authorities have not said that they regard him as a French national.

Last week, the French prime minister, Laurent Fabius, sent a message to his Vietnamese counterpart Phan Van Dong, asking him to spare all five prisoners. As the former colonial power in Indochina, France is the Western nation

Tutu Asks Economic 'Pressure'

Urges Conditions On Investment In South Africa

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Nobel laureate, has called for a campaign of "persuasive pressure" on South Africa requiring foreign companies to attach conditions for reform to

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has asked Pope John Paul II to visit South Africa. Page 2.

their investments for a test period of 18 months to two years.

At a news conference Wednesday, Bishop Tutu said he was not yet campaigning for the withdrawal of foreign capital from South Africa. But he said a campaign of political, diplomatic and economic pressure against South Africa was "our last chance to avert a bloodbath."

If the conditions were not met within the specified time, "the pressure must become punitive and economic sanctions should be applied," Bishop Tutu said.

The news conference was his first public appearance since returning home from a widely publicized three-month international tour.

It was the first time the Nobel laureate has adopted a specific position on the divestiture issue, which affects a large number of foreign companies operating in South Africa. His call for "persuasive pressure" stands in marked contrast to the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Two Ethiopian Jewish boys play with a balloon in Jerusalem's Shariel Tzedek Hospital after their arrival in Israel.

Ethiopian Jews Airlifted By Thousands to Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has rescued more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews from their famine-stricken country through a secret airlift conducted over the past few years, Israeli government officials said Thursday.

It was first time since the rescue operation began that the Israeli government has publicly confirmed its existence. The officials declined, however, to give any details about how the rescue operation has been organized and what other countries are involved; any discussion of this remains under military censorship inside Israel.

For a long time the operation was kept secret, causing the Israeli government to remain silent while Jews in the United States and Canada protested its alleged inaction. There have been periodic reports, invariably denied by the Marxist government in Addis Ababa, of Ethiopian persecution of its Jews.

Moshe Gilboa, director of the Foreign Ministry's World Jewish Affairs Division and part of a five-member government panel that spoke at the Ethiopian rescue at a press briefing, acknowledged that "outside bodies" and other nations helped in the exodus of Jews from Ethiopia.

"When the time will come, it will be our honor to disclose the people and the governments who helped," Mr. Gilboa said.

Mr. Gilboa said that Israel's absorption of thousands of black Jews from Ethiopia "absolutely refutes the cruel and incorrect assumption that Zionism equals racism," a charge made by some Islamic and Third World nations.

A palpable sense of pride was demonstrated at the briefing over Israel's absorption of these black Jews from one of the most underdeveloped and impoverished regions of the world.

"It is very important to see how they look when they arrive and how they look the day after and a few hours after that," Haim Aharon, the head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, said in a radio interview. "They are completely different people. We teach them how to eat, how to use electricity, which they have never seen, how to use hot water and how to use bed sheets."

Ten years ago Israel was home to only about 200 Ethiopian Jews. They are often called Falasha, or "strangers" in the Ethiopian language of Amharic, a term they regard as derogatory.

Government officials said the rescue operation of the Ethiopians began around 1977 under the government of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who took a great interest in their plight, particularly after a 1975 ruling by Israel's Sephardic chief rabbi, Ovadia Yosef, that the Ethiopian Jews were descendants of the tribe of Dan and were therefore Jews.

According to Israel's "Law of Return" any Jew who comes to Israel is eligible for immediate citizenship with full rights.

The rescue efforts picked up speed in about 1980 as civil war and famine in northern Ethiopia, where the Ethiopian Jews resided in a string of their own villages, began to take a serious toll.

Akiva Levinsky, the acting chairman of the World Zionist organization, said during Thursday's news briefing that "a little more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews" had been brought to Israel in the past few years. He said that most of them were living in government-run absorption centers around the country, learning Hebrew, acquiring a trade and learning how to cope with a modern Western society.

Because of language problems

Norway Plans Protest To Soviet Over Missile

By Per Egil Hegge
International Herald Tribune

OSLO — Norway plans to protest to the Soviet Union after a Soviet cruise missile flew over a sliver of Norwegian territory, officials said Thursday. But Norwegian politicians seemed to be playing down the incident and said that it would not harm Norwegian-Soviet relations.

Norway's prime minister, Mr. Kaare Willoch, said that he assumed the missile overflew Norwegian territory by accident.

"Nonetheless, the episode does involve our territory, and this must be made clear to the Soviets," he said.

After keeping the matter secret for five days, the Defense Ministry announced Wednesday that the Soviet missile was picked up on Norwegian radar at about 1:30 P.M. on Dec. 28 as it approached the Norwegian-Soviet border area from the Barents Sea.

There has been no explanation for the Norwegian delay in announcing the incident.

It is thought to be the first time that a Soviet cruise missile has violated the borders of a country outside the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. Cruise missiles, capable of carrying conventional or nuclear warheads, are in effect pilotless aircraft that can hug the earth's contours to avoid radar detection.

The missile incident became known just before Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko were due to meet in Geneva on Monday for U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control.

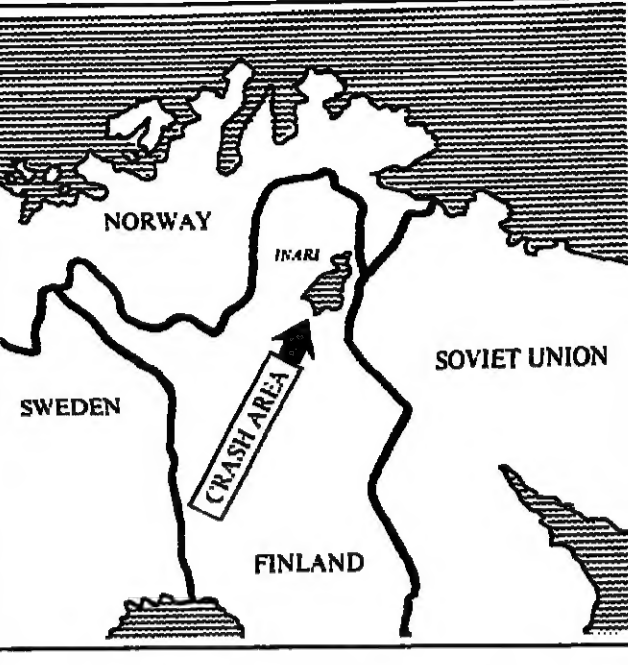
North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe was the main factor that caused Moscow to break off previous arms control talks with Washington.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union maintained silence on the cruise missile incident. Both the Defense and Foreign Ministries declined comment on the announcement from Norway, the only NATO member bordering the Soviet Union in northern Europe.

Western diplomats said the Kremlin probably wanted to avoid poisoning the atmosphere ahead of the Geneva talks. The diplomats said the Soviet leadership was likely to be considering how, if at all, to respond to the Norwegian charge.

Officials in other countries concerned were generally low-key in their reaction to the incident. News agencies reported the following reaction:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Shultz Ordered to Spurn Soviet Space-Arms Offer

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has instructed Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in his meetings Monday and Tuesday with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, to spurn any Soviet proposal to negotiate limits on the development of anti-missile technology, according to White House officials.

Instead, the officials said, Mr. Shultz has been told to follow a two-track approach: to seek to persuade the Russians to resume the suspended negotiations on reducing each side's medium- and long-range offensive weapons while offering only to hold discussions on future anti-missile defenses.

If talks on anti-missile systems are held, the U.S. goal will not be to seek a ban on such technology, as the Russians have urged. Instead, Mr. Shultz will seek to convince the Soviet side that research into space defenses could enhance mutual stability, particularly if combined with cuts in the size and number of offensive weapons, the officials said.

A Reagan administration official said, however, that Mr. Shultz would make it clear to Mr. Gromyko

that the United States, while serious about going ahead with research into defensive technology, is interested in hearing the Soviet concerns and in discussing possible ways to limit deployment of new offensive and defensive systems.

"The president and George Shultz want an agreement," a State Department official said, "and you can be sure that Shultz will not be daring the Russians to walk out, but will be trying to find a common approach for getting talks going again."

The U.S. program on anti-missile technology is in the beginning phase of research. No new systems are likely to be ready for deployment until the 1990s at the earliest, several officials said, and therefore there is considerable time to discuss restraints.

The talks in Geneva are supposed to define the framework for more detailed negotiations on specific disarmament issues.

Last November, when it was announced that the Shultz-Gromyko meetings would be held, the two sides said that they had agreed "to enter into new negotiations with the objective of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and outer space arms."

The talks, the two sides said, are "to reach a common understanding as to the subject and objectives of such negotiations."

Defining the "objectives" of the talks on outer space arms may cause the most difficulty, because of Washington's desire to keep talks on that subject as vague as possible and because of Moscow's strongly stated desire to describe them as aimed at barring the militarization of space.

Administration officials acknowledge that Mr. Shultz's instructions to stress that U.S. research on anti-missile systems was not subject to being curbed fall far short of the Soviet insistence that the talks should lay the groundwork for banning development of weapons in space.

But officials said this was the opening round and that they doubted that the Soviet Union, apparently eager to halt U.S. development of new systems, would refuse to continue talks.

The officials said it was possible that the U.S. position would not produce more than an agreement to hold another round of Shultz-Gromyko talks in a few months.

This might lead to a new wave of polemics from Moscow and disappointment among U.S. allies who have been pleased with the resumption of arms control talks.

In anticipation of what is expected to be considerable pressure by the Russians against U.S. plans to continue the anti-missile research, the administration is planning to step up its briefings and public statements.

These will be aimed at convincing the world that the Soviet Union has quietly had a similar research and development program that is more comprehensive than any undertaken by the United States since the signing of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972, which was supposed to limit defensive weapons.

An official said the United States may be willing to discuss restraints on testing a new anti-satellite weapons system if the Soviet Union agreed to the U.S. concept for a two-track approach.

Mr. Reagan discussed the U.S. position Tuesday in Palm Springs, California, with Mr. Shultz, Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Appeal from Soviet Jews

A signed appeal from 73 Soviet Jews asking Mr. Shultz to "speak because our mouths are silenced" appeared as a full-page advertisement in East Coast editions of the Wall Street Journal on Wednesday, Reuters reported.

Reagan, Nakasone Plan to Seek Ways To Open Japanese Markets for U.S.

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, seeking to ease some trade barriers, have agreed to arrange high-level talks on finding ways to open several Japanese markets to U.S. products.

The agreement occurred Wednesday after the two leaders met to discuss trade and other issues, amid growing pressure for the administration to take tough countermeasures against Japanese trade barriers.

The new high-level effort, an administration official said after-



President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone charting in Los Angeles after their meeting.

Some Japanese say Nakasone's U.S. visit is like paying homage to feudal emperors. Page 6.

ward, will concentrate on specific sectors of the Japanese economy, including telecommunications, computers and electronics, medical supplies and forest products.

The Reagan-Nakasone talks, which lasted about three hours, took place as Secretary of State George P. Shultz prepared to hold arms control talks next Monday and Tuesday in Geneva with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union.

Taking note of the Geneva meeting in a statement as he departed for Washington later, Mr. Reagan said he had informed Mr. Nakasone of his intention "to pursue effective arms reduction agreements with the Soviets seriously and zealously, while pointing out that we believe that some hard bargaining lies ahead."

"I told Prime Minister Nakasone that if the Soviets are prepared to cooperate, then we will make progress," Mr. Reagan said.

[Mr. Nakasone later disclosed at a news conference that he had urged Mr. Reagan to meet with the Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko, as soon as possible, saying there should be no illusions over the prospects of nuclear war, Reuters reported from Los Angeles.]

"I asked Mr. Reagan that all efforts be made so that he could hold talks with President Chernenko at the earliest possible time," Mr. Nakasone said.

Discussion of the trade problems had been expected to be the most important aspect of the meeting between the president and the prime minister and of the "working lunch" that followed.

the failure to overcome these obstacles in trade will complicate our ability to fulfill the vision of international partnership between Japan and the United States that we both share."

Mr. Nakasone said, in a similar statement, that "it is important to implement appropriate economic policies in our respective countries and to endeavor to maintain and expand the open market."

Among the steps that were agreed upon, the two leaders said, was for Mr. Shultz and Japan's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, to oversee a stepped-up effort for removal of trade restrictions in several key sectors.

Briefing reporters later, a senior administration official said he expected the effort to open the sectors to begin soon, although no formal meeting would be scheduled between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Abe. He said a session would be "one of the guns that would be wheeled out" if other efforts stalled.

The official said that Mr. Nakasone had expressed the concern that existed in the United States over restrictions in the telecommunications industry. U.S. businessmen

have complained that licensing requirements have made it difficult to penetrate the Japanese market in an industry that is to go from public to private control April 1.

The official said that in addition to focusing on that area, Mr. Reagan had raised concerns about other restrictive practices.

He said the high-level review would probably first involve the telecommunications industry, followed by consideration of other areas. No timetable has been set for the start of the review, although it should be soon, he added.

Although some U.S. officials have expressed frustration over the slowness shown by the Japanese government in lifting barriers, the senior official said he had been pleased by Mr. Nakasone's assurances at the meeting.

"Commitments at this level and from this man have been carried out," he said.

The official said that one immediate step that Mr. Nakasone, in a gesture of his commitment, had agreed to was to appoint an advisory committee that would include three foreign representatives, including the chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Japan.

U.S. Aides Say Paraguayan Officials May Be Involved in Drug Trafficking

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A recent seizure in Paraguay of cocaine used to manufacture cocaine has led U.S. officials to believe that senior members of the Paraguayan military government may be involved in drug trafficking, according to Reagan administration officials.

Despite repeated requests from the United States, the officials said in interviews over the last few days, Paraguay has refused to destroy the chemicals or to discuss the matter with the U.S. ambassador.

The U.S. officials also said they had conducted inquiries that have discovered links between drug traffickers and senior Paraguayan military officials.

An official in the Paraguayan Embassy in Washington denied the assertions, saying: "I don't think that is true. The government of Paraguay knows what to do with the chemicals. Paraguay doesn't need the United States to tell us what to do."

In September the Paraguayan customs service seized more than 49,000 gallons (185,000 liters) of ether, acetone and hydrochloric acid. The chemicals in that quantity and combination are used only to convert coca leaves to cocaine, according to U.S. drug enforcement officials.

The official at the Paraguayan Embassy said that Paraguayan customs agents never would have seized the chemicals in the first place if the government was involved in drug trafficking.

Paraguayan officials have said they are conducting an investigation of the chemical seizure.

U.S. drug enforcement officials said that with 49,000 gallons, drug traffickers could make more than eight tons of cocaine. That is about 10 percent of the amount that enters the United States in a year.

Most of the cocaine manufactured in South America is destined for the U.S. market. In October the U.S. Embassy delivered an official note to Paraguay's foreign minister, Carlos A. Saldivar, asking Paraguay to destroy the chemicals.

"The amounts involved," the note said, "far exceed Paraguayan industrial or medical applications."

The note added that "because of

the importance that the United States government attaches to the destruction of these chemicals, the embassy has been instructed to offer its assistance," including help "to defray the costs involved."

Paraguay responded, a senior U.S. official said, by saying that any order to destroy the chemicals "could only be made at the highest levels," in other words by President Alfredo Stroessner.

Over the last three months, the U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, Arthur H. Davis Jr., has repeatedly asked to meet with Mr. Stroessner on the problem, the officials said.

In December the foreign minister refused to schedule a meeting between the ambassador and Mr. Stroessner. That is the first time in memory that the Paraguayan president had declined a request to meet with the U.S. ambassador, State Department officials said.

A subsequent inquiry by U.S. investigators has disclosed connections between suspected drug traffickers and senior Paraguayan military officials, U.S. officials said. They said the president was not among the officers.

Brazil's federal police, investigating a chemical seizure in that country last summer, said they learned that two known drug traffickers were accompanied by a Paraguayan general when they visited agave plantations in Brazil to buy large quantities of ether last summer, U.S. officials said.

As a result of those associations and the government's refusal to destroy the chemicals or discuss the problem, a Reagan administration official in Washington said that "our concern is that high levels of the government of Paraguay may be directly or indirectly involved in the narcotics traffic."

But officials said this was the opening round and that they doubted that the Soviet Union, apparently eager to halt U.S. development of new systems, would refuse to continue talks.

The officials said it was possible that the U.S. position would not produce more than an agreement to hold another round of Shultz-Gromyko talks in a few months.

This might lead to a new wave of polemics from Moscow and disappointment among U.S. allies who have been pleased with the resumption of arms control talks.

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India to Provide Legal Aid to Victims Of Gas to Block Foreign 'Exploitation'

NEW DELHI — India will provide free legal aid to victims and survivors of the Bhopal gas disaster to protect them from being "exploited" by foreign lawyers, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday.

It said the minister of state for law, H.R. Bhardwaj, told High Court lawyers that the federal government had decided to set up a special legal aid committee to take Bhopal compensation claims against the U.S.-based Union Carbide Corp. through the courts at government expense.

He did not specify whether the committee would deal with the cases to be submitted to American courts. Union Carbide is based in Danbury, Connecticut.

According to the agency, Mr. Bhardwaj told the Indian High Court lawyers that foreign, particularly American, lawyers were actively seeking powers of attorney from victims of the accident.

"We do not want the tragedy to be exploited by foreign lawyers," Mr. Bhardwaj said.

Meanwhile, in Beaumont, Texas, a group of lawyers filed a \$30-billion suit Wednesday against Union Carbide on behalf of the victims of the Bhopal disaster.

More than 2,000 Bhopal resi-



John P. McCauley

dents were killed and nearly 200,000 were injured or claim lasting ill-effects from the accidental release of methyl isocyanate gas from the Union Carbide-owned chemical factory in Bhopal in the early hours of Dec. 3.

A Chicago lawyer, John P. McCauley, ended a two-week review of the Bhopal situation Tuesday and predicted that Union Carbide and its subcontractors might ultimately have to pay \$1 billion, which would be the highest damage award in U.S. legal history.

In Houston, Benton Mussel-

white, part of a legal team representing victims in the accident, said the suit was based on a provision in Texas law that could give the state jurisdiction in the case.

The provision, Article 4678, grants citizens of foreign countries that have equal treaty rights with the United States the right to sue for damages in Texas courts, he said.

Mr. Musselwhite said laws in most other states do not spell out the legal rights of foreign citizens.

Although other American lawyers have filed damage lawsuits in various U.S. courts on behalf of Bhopal victims, Mr. Musselwhite said he expected the judges to rule that the case should be heard in the Indian courts.

"In all candor, the central controversy is that Union Carbide wants the case handled in India, where personal injury recoveries are virtually nonexistent, and the plaintiffs want the case handled in the United States, where they can recover just damages," Mr. Musselwhite said Wednesday.

The suit alleges more than 30 counts of negligence, including claims that the company knew the equipment intended to prevent the release of the deadly gas was inferior and inadequate by U.S. standards.

Pole Testifies He Didn't Want To Kill Priest

TORUN, Poland — A Polish security police lieutenant testified Thursday he never intended to kill the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko and said he turned his back when his superior officer beat the pro-Solidarity priest in a Torun parking lot.

Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski took the witness stand for a second day in the trial in which he and three other security officers are charged in the October abduction and slaying of Father Popieluszko. He described the night of the priest's kidnapping as a "long nightmare."

"It seemed to me we were overstepping the limits of our mission," said the 29-year-old officer, who stuttered nervously throughout his testimony. At one point he required medical attention after he grew faint.

Lieutenant Chmielewski said he grew outraged at the repeated beatings of Father Popieluszko by Captain Cezary Piotrowski when the priest tried to escape in the parking lot of a Torun hotel, and that he turned away to change the license plates on the kidnappers' car.



A wooden cross near a highway in Gorsk, Poland, marks the site of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's kidnapping.

Jackson Asks Pope to Visit South Africa

By E.J. Dionne
New York Times Service

ROME — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson urged Pope John Paul II on Thursday to visit South Africa and speak out against apartheid.

He declared that the pontiff could "have a profound impact in mobilizing the moral forces of the world."

Mr. Jackson, a Baptist minister and former U.S. presidential candidate, spoke at a news conference after a half-hour audience with the pope. He praised the pontiff repeatedly for his work on human rights.

Mr. Jackson said he had asked the pope to focus the world's attention on the problems of blacks in South Africa, much as he had mobilized world opinion on behalf of the banned Solidarity trade union movement in Poland.

"We appealed to him to consider taking the same type of action relative to Poland," Mr. Jackson said, "and, when it is feasible for him to do so, to visit South Africa because his presence there would serve to inspire people and to bring about a more just society."

"There are tremendous parallels between Poland and South Africa," Mr. Jackson said. He noted that both the Solidarity trade union movement and black unions in South Africa had been "broken" by the governments in power.

Dissident leaders had been imprisoned in both countries, he added, and the churches in both places were "under pressure."

"The pope's position on apartheid and his consideration of going" to South Africa, Mr. Jackson said, "would have a profound impact in mobilizing the moral forces of the world to measure human rights by one yardstick."

He said a papal statement would encourage countries to re-examine their "kinship" with South Africa. He listed the United States, Israel, Japan and West Germany as countries that should alter their relationships with South Africa.

Mr. Jackson's visit here was part of a hastily arranged trip that also will take him to London and may lead to a visit to the Middle East.

Mr. Jackson, who secured the release of a U.S. airman from Syria last year, said he is trying to win the freedom of three Americans who have been kidnapped in Lebanon and are believed to be in the hands of Islamic extremists.

But Mr. Jackson played down the possibility of a Middle East journey.

"If we determine specifically who it is that we can communicate with to make our moral appeal, we will do so directly," he said. But he added that a trip to Lebanon or Syria was "not yet feasible."

Mr. Jackson's visit with John Paul was arranged quickly, with the pope apparently agreeing to see Mr. Jackson on very short notice. Mr. Jackson thanked the pope for granting the audience "in a very quick turnaround."

Mr. Jackson, who had received a visa to go to South Africa from Jan. 4 to Jan. 12, said he was waiting instead for permission to go to South Africa in February to attend the installation of Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, as Anglican bishop of Johannesburg.



Jesse L. Jackson with Pope John Paul II.

Tutu Says Foreign Investors Should Pressure South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

engagement," which is based upon close cooperation with South African government.

As a South African it is illegal for Bishop Tutu to advocate economic sanctions against his country. In the past, he has been deliberately vague on divestiture.

Even the call which Bishop Tutu made Wednesday, with its implicit threat of sanctions, could mean that he is running a risk of prosecution. He apparently has judged that his increased international status since being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize has afforded him a degree of protection.

In calling for conditional investment, Bishop Tutu has opted for a middle course between divestiture and appealing to U.S. companies operating in South Africa to adhere to a code of conduct called the Sullivan Principles.

About 120 of the 350 American companies operating in South Africa subscribe to this code, but Bishop Tutu considers it inadequate.

The code was devised by the Reverend Leon L. Sullivan of Philadelphia. It requires companies to do such things as improve working conditions for black employees and ensure that they are paid the same wages as whites.

Last month, a meeting of subscribing companies agreed to lobby for social changes as well.

Under his "persuasive pressure" campaign, Bishop Tutu said that investing companies should demand that specific reforms be made within a certain time.

The reforms to the apartheid system of segregation should include: abolition of the migrant labor system and the housing of black workers with their families; ending the

pass laws that prevent blacks from moving freely into the cities; unrestricted labor union rights for all; and investment in black education and training.

"If these reforms are not implemented within the time limit, then the pressure must become punitive and economic sanctions should be imposed," Bishop Tutu said.

He said his proposal was intended to "show that we are trying to be reasonable. We are saying, please can you give us a way of changing apartheid reasonably peacefully."

But the Nobel laureate warned that he might reassess his standpoint on divestiture in less than two years, "because I think that we are having a crisis in this country that is deepening."

Bishop Tutu met with an array of foreign leaders during his sojourn abroad to receive the Nobel prize and returns as the most widely acclaimed black man in his country's history.

But he firmly renounced any claim to political leadership of his people. He said his major concern now would be to serve as the new Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, a post he assumes next month.

"I am a political leader by default," Bishop Tutu said, "because the real leaders of our people are either in prison or in exile."

He added that as bishop of South Africa's largest and most racially mixed city, "I want to be pastor to all the people and to care for all of them. I am concerned for both black and white."

Beijing Tees Up for Tourists
Agence France-Press
BEIJING — A golf course, which will be part of a complex that includes restaurants, a swimming pool and an aquarium, is to be built near one of China's top tourist attractions, the tombs of the Ming dynasty emperors, the Beijing Evening News reported.

This provision was the last major vestige of bill 101, which was adopted a year after the 1976 election of Premier René Lévesque's separatist Parti Québécois government. The provision making French the province's sole official language had already been ruled unconstitutional in superior court.

Norway Plans to Protest to Soviet Over Air Space Violation by Missile

(Continued from Page 1)

action from the major centers involved.

• In Washington, the Pentagon, noting it had no reason to doubt the Norwegian report, said it did not consider the incident a provocation by the Soviet Union. A Pentagon spokesman said it appeared that the Soviet missile had malfunctioned.

• In Helsinki, diplomats from NATO countries said the missile incident had deeply embarrassed the Finnish government. Neutral Finland is bound by a 1948 treaty to repel any attack against the Soviet Union launched through Finnish territory.

The Finnish authorities have so far said only that Finland's airspace was violated. They have said nothing about the origin of the object.

But in his New Year message, President Mauno Koivisto strongly advocated a prohibition against cruise missiles flying across the territories of the five Nordic countries. In Oslo, officials assumed that his statement had some connection with the cruise episode although the matter had not been made public at the time.

• In Brussels, where NATO has its headquarters, officials voiced concern.

"We view any Soviet violation of allied national airspace as a matter of serious concern," a NATO spokesman said. "We understand that a Norwegian reaction in the form of a protest to the Soviet Union over this violation of its airspace is expected shortly. NATO is being kept fully informed by the national authorities concerned."

Officials said the NATO reaction reflected a desire not to chill the climate before the talks in Geneva.

NATO experts in Brussels added that the Soviet Navy tests cruise missiles regularly in the Barents Sea, north of Norway, to familiarize submarine crews with the weapons.

"The Soviets regularly hold firing practice with submarine-launched cruise missiles in the Barents and Baltic seas," a NATO military official said. "There are standard testing areas in international waters, some of which are designated as impact or danger areas for shipping."

In Oslo, a Norwegian defense spokesman said the missile was flying at an altitude of approximately 4,000 meters (13,000 feet) and at a speed of 1.1 Mach, 10 percent faster than the speed of sound.

Norwegian defense experts said it was fired from a submarine and

probably went astray, either for technical reasons or because of a human error. It continued on a steady southwesterly course along the Pasvik Valley where it flew above Norwegian territory for less than one minute. It entered Finnish airspace and it is thought to have crashed in northern Finland, east of Inari Lake.

Military experts said the missile almost certainly self-destructed before impact. They said it probably received a radio signal to make it explode when it became clear that its initial path had been altered by technical or program error.

A Norwegian bear hunter, Herman Sotkjaervi of Pasvik, said he saw the flame and heard a loud screaming noise from the missile's engine. "It made the windows of my house shatter and the whole house shook," he said.

Military experts said the noise may have been caused by the speed of the missile as it was breaking through the sound barrier.

In the thinly populated area of Arctic Finland, Finnish border guards resumed their search for the missile on Thursday.

According to an official statement in Helsinki, four helicopters and about 20 soldiers took part. The statement also said that an unidentified flying object was registered as entering Finnish airspace from the northeast on Dec. 28, but Finnish sources refused to speculate on the nationality of the object, and, pointedly, did not use the term "missile."

A spokesman for the Finnish border guard said on Thursday night that more helicopters and men would continue the search on Friday.

Conditions are difficult as the sun does not rise above the horizon until Jan. 20.



Kaare Willoch

probably went astray, either for technical reasons or because of a human error. It continued on a steady southwesterly course along the Pasvik Valley where it flew above Norwegian territory for less than one minute. It entered Finnish airspace and it is thought to have crashed in northern Finland, east of Inari Lake.

Military experts said the missile almost certainly self-destructed before impact. They said it probably received a radio signal to make it explode when it became clear that its initial path had been altered by technical or program error.

Reagan Says Deaver, a Key Aide, to Leave

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

WASHINGTON — The White House deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, who is one of President Ronald Reagan's most influential advisers, will resign in the next few months, it was announced Thursday.

A member of Mr. Reagan's inner circle for nearly two decades, Mr. Deaver reportedly has been offered in excess of \$200,000 a year to head the Washington office of Burson-Marsteller, a leading public relations firm.

He had been talking about resigning for three years, saying his \$72,000 White House salary was not enough to live on in Washington.

Mr. Deaver, 46, is a public relations man who controlled Mr. Reagan's schedule and media contacts with a keen eye for what would play best on the evening news. His concern was not policy, but promotion and public relations.

He has served Mr. Reagan as the custodian of the presidential image and chief protector of the first family.

Each morning, he and other members of the senior White House staff would decide on what single, favorable message they intended to convey and arrange Mr. Reagan's schedule accordingly.

No one is closer to the president — or more protective. Mr. Deaver worked for Mr. Reagan in California, served as his chief of staff during the 1976 campaign, and returned as deputy director of the 1980 campaign and deputy director of the transition.

Mr. Reagan said Thursday he accepted the resignation with "deep regret."

"Mike has rendered 18 years of loyal and outstanding service to me and to the first lady, both in California and in Washington," the president said. "Nancy and I will sorely miss him, as will the nation. He has compiled an outstanding record during his four years of service to this administration."



Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Reagan added that "much of the success we've enjoyed in the first term is directly attributable to him. His shoes will be difficult to fill and he leaves with our best wishes and affection."

His statement said that Mr. Deaver would "return to the private sector at a date to be subsequently determined, but in the general time frame of March to May 1985."

In the White House, Mr. Deaver has been as powerful as any other top echelon staff person, including the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and the president's counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, who is awaiting Senate confirmation as attorney general. In addition to his close relationship with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Deaver has been a confidant of Nancy Reagan.

Along with Mr. Baker, Mr. Deaver has been considered a moderate force in the White House.

He has received a \$9,000 advance for writing a diet book, and has been promised another \$9,000 after delivering a manuscript. Although questions were raised about the propriety of the project, the White House determined that there was nothing improper.

Mr. Deaver is the second close friend of Mr. Reagan to announce his resignation this week.

Interior Secretary William P. Clark, onetime national security adviser to the president, announced earlier that he was leaving soon to return to his California ranch.

(AP, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Delays Flick Corruption Trial

BONN (Reuters) — The trial of three key figures in a West German political bribery case known as the Flick affair has been postponed because of a legal technicality, a court spokesman said Thursday.

Two former economics ministers, Otto Lambsdorff and Hans Friderichs, and the former general manager of the Flick industrial empire, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, were to go on trial in Bonn on Jan. 10 to answer corruption charges. Mr. Lambsdorff and Mr. von Brauchitsch also are accused of tax evasion. They have been charged in connection with a large tax break granted by the government to Flick in the 1970s.

The spokesman said that the tax evasion charge against Mr. von Brauchitsch had been made only on Dec. 28 and the law requires that the accused be given at least two months' notice before standing trial. He said that, since the prosecution wanted to link the corruption and tax evasion charges, the scheduled trial of the three men could not begin next week. No new date has been set.

Vietnamese Repulse Khmer Rebels

BANGKOK (AP) — Vietnamese troops holding a Cambodian resistance camp of Rithien repulsed a guerrilla counterattack Thursday with mortar, tank and artillery fire and attacked the neighboring camp of Nong Chan, guerrilla and Thai military sources said.

Thai military sources said that five guerrillas were killed and 24 injured. The Red Cross reported treating 48 wounded. No estimates of Vietnamese casualties were available.

The sources said the Vietnamese apparently intended to prevent guerrilla reinforcements from leaving Nong Chan for Rithien, three and a half miles (5.6 kilometers) away. The Liberation Front's dawn counter-attack at Rithien involved a mortar barrage but made little headway, sources reported in telephone calls from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

Dispute Slows Lebanon Road Opening

BEIRUT (AP) — A dispute between Druze and Christian militias blocked the dispatch of about 200 internal security policemen to remove barricades and explosives Thursday from the coastal highway linking Beirut with Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

Radio stations of the rival factions blamed each other for the snags as the police force, equipped with bulldozers and mine sweepers, spent most of the day in barracks awaiting orders to move down the highway. The operation was to be the first stage of an attempt to reopen the road. It would put the Lebanese Army in position to move into southern Lebanon once Israeli forces began withdrawing from the region.

A coordination committee made up of army and police officers as well as Druze, Christian and Shiite Muslim militia representatives failed to iron out the last-minute differences over the location of police posts and the removal of concrete barricades on the road, according to radio reports.

Gandhi Selects 2 Crisis Managers

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Thursday selected ministers for two crisis-management committees.

Home Minister S.B. Chavan and Finance Minister V.P. Singh were joining Defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on the powerful Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, a government spokesman said.

The Press Trust of India said Education Minister K.C. Pant, Mr. Chavan and Mr. Rao, were also appointed to a high-level committee to examine the crisis concerning the Sikh majority in the state of Punjab.

Reagan Plans More Aid for Africa

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he would ask Congress for an additional \$235 million in drought aid for Africa in this fiscal year. Congressional critics said they would seek \$1 billion.

In addition to the emergency food aid request to Congress, Mr. Reagan said the administration would come up with an additional \$176 million of emergency food aid that could be granted without congressional action. Together with \$590 million in assistance already granted since the fiscal year began Oct. 1, Mr. Reagan said the new aid package would increase total U.S. disaster relief to Africa in the fiscal year to slightly more than \$1 billion.

Democratic critics, however, said the action was not enough. Sixty-eight representatives and three senators said they would introduce a bill calling for \$787 million in immediate food and transportation relief to Ethiopia, Chad, Mozambique, Sudan, Mali and other African nations. The remainder of their proposal would go for long-term agricultural development.

Australian Assails U.K. on Inquiry

LONDON (Reuters) — An Australian judge heading an inquiry into British nuclear bomb tests in the 1950s criticized Britain on Thursday for its lack of cooperation.

Judge James McClelland was speaking at the first hearing in London of an Australian Royal Commission examining the conduct and safety of 12 atmospheric atomic bomb experiments carried out in remote parts of Australia from 1952 to 1962. The three-member commission was set up amid public outcry over allegations that the tests caused injury and disease to veterans and aboriginals living near blast sites.

Replying to a promise of full cooperation by a British government representative, the judge said he had received such assurances before. "If I remain some doubts as to the wholeheartedness of these assurances," he said, "it is because they have not always been matched by conduct that one might have expected."

Anti-Terror Unit Growing, NBC Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defense Department's special anti-terrorism forces now include about 2,000 people, according to NBC Television.

The network said Wednesday that two older nuclear submarines, the Sam Houston and John Marshall, soon would begin carrying "counter-terrorist" commands instead of Polaris missiles. In addition, NBC said, its three-month investigation had determined that Navy Seal teams and Army Delta units, trained in rescuing hostages and counter-terrorism, have been assigned exclusive use of a dozen transport planes and two dozen helicopters.

The emphasis on training and outfitting anti-terrorism forces is designed to rectify many of the problems that contributed to the failure of the Iranian hostage rescue mission in 1980, NBC said. Michael I. Burch, the Pentagon's top spokesman, refused to comment on the NBC report Thursday, citing a standing policy against discussing special operations forces.

China to Trim Army to Aid Economy

BEIJING (Reuters) — The chief of the general staff, General Yang Dezhi, has said the Chinese Army will thin its ranks to save money and free men to help build the economy.

In an interview with the English-language China Daily published Thursday, he said a large number of officers and soldiers would be discharged. The army would continue to improve its weaponry and increase education and training, he added. Its total strength is now four million, according to the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies.

Last month, China announced the resignation of 40 of the army's most senior officers to make way for younger men. The military has also been told to retol some of its defense industries to produce consumer goods for the civilian market and to help the economy in any way it can.

For the Record

A group of 12 East Germans boarded a homeward train Thursday, ending months of asylum in the West German Embassy in Prague. It was the second group in two days to leave without the guarantees they sought of free passage to the West. Twenty-eight East German asylum-seekers are believed to remain in the embassy.

The home of the U.S. consul in Frankfurt and a shack at the U.S. Army airfield in Heidelberg were firebombed, police announced Thursday. There were no casualties, they said. The incidents were the ninth and 10th attacks on U.S. British and French targets since Dec. 18.

Striking French seamen threatened Thursday to tighten their blockade of English channel ports after the failure of talks on Wednesday to end their four-day dispute with the Sealink ferry company.

President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi on Thursday dissolved the 13-member cabinet he appointed in April 1984, in preparation for his annual change of ministers, the official Malawi News Agency reported. It said the new cabinet would be named "in a few days."

An Indian soldier was injured when troops from India and Bangladesh exchanged machine-gun and mortar fire in a clash on Tuesday triggered by alleged illegal border crossings by Bangladeshi farmers, the United News of India said Thursday.

The condition of William Schroeder, the second recipient of an artificial heart, was upgraded Thursday from "serious but stable" to "satisfactory" as he continued his recovery from a debilitating stroke, a hospital spokeswoman in Louisville, Kentucky, said.

(UPI)

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House Watchdogs Say They Have Brought CIA Under Control

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Senior members of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, including some of the sharpest critics of the Central Intelligence Agency's performance over the last two years, say they believe the agency is no longer the uncontrollable "rogue elephant" of the 1960s and 1970s.

The House of Representatives panel, and its Senate counterpart, were set up to monitor and rein in the CIA after incidents in which it spied on U.S. citizens, conducted illegal wiretaps, intercepted mail and was involved in two assassination plots against foreign leaders.

A majority of the House committee will go on to other assignments this month under a House rule that limits service on the committee to six years. Interviews with this group, five Democrats and three Republicans, show that they do not feel the CIA is out of control despite criticism last year of such ventures as the mining of the Nicaraguan port of Corinto and the issuance of a guerrilla warfare manual that seemed to advocate political assassination.

"The CIA is a lot better and more capable than I believed when I went on the committee," said Representative Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, a moderate Democrat who is leaving the committee and the House because he is elected to the Senate. "It's a new era. Those

excesses of the past are extremely rare — the so-called 'rogue elephant' syndrome."

Representative G. William Whitehurst, Republican of Virginia, said, "I think the agency has made some mistakes, but no more than any other agency in this city."

At the same time, however, there is frustration over what some members think have been intentional efforts to hide information involving controversial programs, such as covert CIA-supported action against the leftist government of Nicaragua. And despite partisan splits over the proper role of the panel, there was strong sentiment that careful congressional oversight was needed to curb potential excesses by the agency.

"I'm supportive of the CIA," said Representative Norman Y. Mineta, a California Democrat who came onto the committee when it was set up in 1977. But, he added, "we have to dig, probe, kick, cajole in order to get the facts."

"Even when we get the responses," Mr. Mineta said, "there's a suspicion about whether it's the right answer." He added, "You have to ask the right question and you don't know whether you're getting an honest answer and you don't know whether the answer will be the same tomorrow."

Democrats said they think this problem has been worse under the current director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, a Florida Republican. "In the beginning, they looked on us as something they had to put up with,"

most severe under President Jimmy Carter, when the CIA was run by Stansfield Turner.

The lawmakers said that there always has been a tentativeness in the relations between the CIA and the intelligence committee. Initially, the agency was especially reluctant

While an intelligence committee assignment now is quite coveted, it was not always. Many lawmakers were put off by the cloak-and-dagger world, the demands of the committee and the strict secrecy rules binding members.

Mr. Whitehurst recalled his first

does not have approval power over specific agency operations but the congressional oversight process has had some success in trimming actions or blocking them altogether by going directly to the president.

Congress also controls the agency's purse strings, and as a last resort can use this power to force changes. Last year, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence led a successful congressional effort to cut off all funding for the CIA-backed rebels fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua.

Several lawmakers said the agency learned to be more forthcoming after discovering that the committee, which meets in a guarded room on the fourth floor of the Capitol, could be trusted.

One committee member said he believes the CIA tested the panel in the beginning by giving it information about a former congressional colleague's links to a foreign government to see if the information would be leaked. The committee apparently passed the test, the member said.

While relations between the CIA and its congressional overseers never have been particularly warm, they have soured decidedly in the last few years because of conflict over the Reagan administration's covert efforts in Nicaragua.

"Until we hit Central America, the committee was truly a bipartisan instrument of oversight in the House," said Mr. Whitehurst. "But after Reagan adopted a more active

role" in Central America "the committee fractured right down partisan lines."

The committee members, particularly Democrats, blame much of the recent rocky relationship on Mr. Casey, who, they said, has an abrupt manner and gave many members the feeling that the oversight process was at best an annoyance, at worst an interference.

An equally significant portion of the current wariness between the House committee and the CIA stems from the belief, especially among Democrats on the panel, that the administration is using the agency rather than diplomatic channels or more overt methods to press its Central American and Nicaraguan policies.

"The CIA is prohibited from setting policy," said Wyche Fowler Jr., Democrat of Georgia. "The grave temptation is to use [it] as an instrument of foreign policy, military policy, as a routine matter rather than as a last resort."

"Casey is the first director of the CIA on the National Security Council," Mr. Fowler continued. "That's policy-making." The committee's problem, he said, "is that we so strongly disagree with the policy. We especially disagree with using the CIA as an instrument of the policy."

Even with the tensions of the last two years, most departing members of the committee are reluctant re-



Albert Gore Jr.

"The CIA is a lot better and more capable than I believed when I went on the committee."

tant to divulge information about covert operations.

"The intelligence community operated almost forever without having to report to anyone," said Representative C.W. Bill Young, a Florida Republican. "In the beginning, they looked on us as something they had to put up with."

confidential briefing by Mr. Turner. "I almost got physically ill afterward," he said. "Emotionally, I was bothered by it, concerned I might let it slip out."

Under laws governing the CIA, Congress is supposed to be kept fully informed in a timely manner of intelligence activities. Congress



William J. Casey of the CIA at a congressional hearing.

Clinic Attacks Condemned By Reagan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, responding to pressure for a White House statement, made his first direct condemnation Thursday of recent bombings of abortion clinics. He called them "violent, anarchist activities."

Mr. Reagan said he had requested Attorney General William French Smith to ensure that "all federal agencies with jurisdiction pursue the investigation vigorously."

He did not, however, go as far as critics wanted. He did not specifically ask the FBI, the federal government's most experienced investigative agency, to make it a top priority.

Mr. Reagan has been an outspoken supporter of a constitutional amendment to ban abortions, ruled legal in most cases by the Supreme Court in 1973.

Until now, his spokesmen, when asked, have condemned the 30 bombings that have occurred in recent years, but Mr. Reagan himself has not commented publicly. Groups favoring a woman's legal right to choose abortion have urged the president to speak out against the "reign of terror."

In a one-paragraph written statement, Mr. Reagan responded:

"I condemn, in the strongest terms, those individuals who perpetrate these and all such violent, anarchist activities. As president of the United States, I will do all in my power to assure that the guilty are brought to justice. Therefore, I will request the attorney general to see that all federal agencies with jurisdiction pursue the investigation vigorously."

Treasury Department officials said Wednesday that they believed the cases of arson and bombing at abortion clinics represented the work of individuals rather than an organized conspiracy.

Family planning groups, feminist organizations and abortion clinics, however, have grown increasingly disturbed at the government's response to violence against clinics. The FBI reported 30 attacks on such clinics since May 1982.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said statutory authority for the investigation rests with the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The FBI would be involved only if it was determined that an interstate "conspiracy" existed.

Mr. Reagan also avoided using the word "terrorist," which would have given the FBI authority to enter the cases on a full-scale basis, officials said.

Instead, Mr. Reagan used the word "anarchist," a term commonly applied to persons seeking to abolish government altogether.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has been hampered in recent years by budget cuts and an unsuccessful attempt to merge it into the Secret Service. The National Rifle Association has also lobbied hard against various firearms regulations proposed by the bureau.

Mr. Speakes said the bureau has "extensive expertise" in investigating bombings, solving 12 of the 30 abortion blasts, with 18 "open" cases — seven in Washington, six in Houston, two in Georgia and one each in South Dakota, Delaware and Norfolk, Virginia.

He said the FBI was "investigating to a certain extent," and lending technical help to the Treasury bureau.

The latest bombing occurred New Year's Day in Washington, and followed by a day the arrest of a second suspect in the Christmas Day bombings of three clinics in Pensacola, Florida.

Earlier Thursday, the mayor of the District of Columbia, Marion Barry, called for the FBI to "take the lead."



Bernard H. Goetz, right, was led to a car at the Concord, New Hampshire, police station on Thursday to be returned to New York City to face charges of attempted murder.

Subway Gunman Calls Shooting 'Monstrous'

Readers

NEW YORK — In a statement to police, a man who has confessed to wounding four young black men in a New York subway said the shooting was "monstrous" but pleaded for sympathy for his fear, frustration and rage.

Portions of the statement were obtained from law enforcement officials, who said that Bernard H. Goetz displayed some remorse but was determined to tell the world his story "as a victim of crime."

They would not reveal Mr. Goetz's account of the actual shootings — which in New York are known as the "subway vigilante" shootings — saying it would jeopardize a trial. But they suggested that he had little recollection of the details.

"The city doesn't care what happens to you," said Mr. Goetz, a 37-year-old electronics engineer, after surrendering Monday in Concord, New Hampshire. "You don't know what it's like to be a victim."

At a hearing in Concord on Wednesday, Mr. Goetz waived extradition and was returned to New York, where he was to be charged with attempted murder.

Mr. Goetz was the object of an intense manhunt by police but was a hero to many New Yorkers outraged by street crime. He said the young men he shot had surrounded him on the subway Dec. 21 and demanded \$5 from him.

"I have \$5 for each of you," police quoted him as saying as he pulled out a pistol and shot all four. The four young men were later found to have criminal records. Three of them carried sharpened screwdrivers in their pockets at the time of the shooting.

Two of the four remain hospitalized from the shooting, and one is paralyzed from the waist down.

In his statement to police, Mr. Goetz said he had acted in self-defense and after a previous wounding. But he said: "I'm not trying to justify what I did or something like that. It was monstrous."

Mr. Goetz told of being mugged near his apartment in 1981 by three youths who tried to snatch \$1,000 in electronics gear. He said he had a "minor permanent injury" from the assault.

Mr. Goetz said: "They caught the guy who did it — there was a total of three of them, but they caught him and he was back on the street in two hours and 35 minutes and was charged with malicious mischief."

He then told of trying to arm himself legally and being refused. "I tried to get a pistol permit and spent over \$2,000 and I went through all kinds of hassles and

For Many Ex-Congressmen, Switching Sides Means More Pay

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — A few weeks ago, congressional authorities gently told Representative Jerry M. Patterson, Democrat of California, who lost his re-election bid, to vacate his Capitol Hill office so it could be repainted for its next occupant.

For days, until he finally moved out last week, Mr. Patterson had to operate out of cardboard boxes, a humble and hurried ending to 10 years in the House of Representatives.

But Mr. Patterson, like many other departing members of the 98th Congress, quickly discovered that, a few bumps to the ego aside, a former congressman is a valuable commodity in a city that runs on political connections, access and inside information.

As the 99th Congress was being sworn in Thursday, Mr. Patterson was setting in as a partner in the Washington office of a California law firm. There, he expects to work with and lobby for some of the financial institutions whose representatives testified before the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee on which he served as a subcommittee chairman.

For his efforts on behalf of these and other clients, Mr. Patterson can expect to earn from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year. The Republican who defeated Mr. Patterson in the

election last November, Robert K. Dornan, will be paid \$75,000 a year in the House.

While many of the 50 departing members of the 98th Congress are returning home to retire or resume professions they practiced before entering politics — ranging from farming to dentistry — at least one-fourth have chosen to remain in Washington.

They hope to cash in on their time and expertise on Capitol Hill by becoming Washington lawyers, lobbyists, consultants or high-ranking federal employees, often representing groups that they once helped to regulate.

"It's a canard that members of Congress are in Congress because they can't get a job," said Representative Barber B. Conable Jr., Republican of New York who retired Thursday after 20 years in the House, where he was the ranking Republican on the powerful Ways and Means Committee.

"That's certainly not the case when they leave. I've never known anyone to leave Congress and go to a lower-paid job."

Mr. Conable plans to stay in Washington a few months to work on a book at the American Enterprise Institute but then to

return to western New York to teach and serve on corporate boards. He said he was astounded at the number of offers he received from law firms, consultants and trade associations to be their Washington insider.

"Your marketable skills are in government," said Representative William R. Ratchford, Democrat of Connecticut and another Election Day casualty. "I have two children in college, and that doesn't allow you to contemplate too long. You're out of Congress Jan. 3, but the tuition bills keep coming Jan. 4."

Mr. Ratchford and Representative Ray Kogovsek, a Colorado Democrat who retired, are joining Gold and Leibengood, a lobbying and consulting firm put together by former associates of Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate Republican leader from Tennessee who retired.

Mr. Baker, who is considering a race for the presidency in 1988, may be the most marketable member of the 98th Congress. He reportedly will earn as much as \$800,000 annually as a lawyer and influence broker in the Washington office of the Texas law firm of Vinson & Elkins.

Four other departing senators, John G. Tower of Texas, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Charles H. Percy of Illinois, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Roger W. Jepsen of Iowa,

all Republicans, as well as Jennings Randolph, a West Virginia Democrat, also are planning to stay in Washington, according to aides.

Mr. Percy and Mr. Jepsen, both defeated for re-election, have not settled on new employment, although Mr. Percy may be in line for an ambassadorship. Mr. Tower, who retired, plans to teach a few days a month as a guest lecturer at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. But he and his wife, Lilla, will live in Washington, and he is said to be interested in a high Reagan administration appointment.

Mr. Randolph, who came to Washington in 1932 as a House member and retired this year, has decided to pursue "a new career" in Washington, according to an aide, but has not resolved his future.

Senator Paul E. Tsongas, a Massachusetts Democrat who decided not to run for re-election after discovering that he suffers from a form of cancer, is returning to Lowell to practice law and serve on corporate boards.

U.S. House Votes To Seat Democrat Who Beat Hansen

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives voted on Thursday to seat an Idaho Democrat who defeated George V. Hansen, a Republican congressman who was convicted of fraud charges last year. But, in a disputed Indiana race, it decided that neither candidate should be seated immediately.

In the Idaho case, the vote was 407-0 to seat Richard Stullings, who had been certified by state officials as the winner over Mr. Hansen by a 170-vote margin. Mr. Hansen was defeated for re-election after he was convicted of failing to report loans and other financial transactions.

By a 238-177 vote, the Indiana election dispute between Richard D. McIntyre, a Republican, and the Democratic incumbent, Frank X. McCloskey, was sent to the House Administration Committee for further study. While the committee investigates the contest, the House clerk will represent the 8th Congressional District of Indiana.

Mr. McIntyre was certified by state officials in Indiana as the winner, although a recount continues.

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War on the Coffee Crop

Coffee, the principal cash crop in Central America, is being harvested now. The guerrillas in El Salvador and Nicaragua are doing their best to make sure the crop does not come in. It is a form of warfare — attacks on coffee farms and mills and on other economic targets — that has cost El Salvador perhaps \$1 billion since the guerrillas took up arms in 1979. Nicaragua's costs have been lower but substantial. Farmers and their families and other civilians are killed in these attacks on civilian targets. This is happening in places that, without a war, were already miserably poor.

It is foolish for insurgents who hope to take over a country to cripple its economy and destroy its infrastructure and, meanwhile, to risk alienating the people by shredding the means of their livelihood. The Sandinistas were guided by this logic when they took over Nicaragua from the Somoza regime. The guerrillas then set loose on El Salvador, however, have had no similar sense of scruple. Nor have the Nicaraguan "contras," whose principal sponsor has been the American government.

Sometimes an effort is made to say that one group of guerrillas or another is more respectful of the common people and of their need to make a living. But both groups of insurgents, in El Salvador and Nicaragua, routinely inflict awful damage and hardship.

That both do it has a further, political impact on the treatment of this particular aspect of Central America's agony. It inhibits condemnation of it. True, the United States protests the economic damage done in El Salvador, and compensates for a good bit of it with aid. But Washington cannot speak with a loud and clear voice when it is sponsoring an insurgency that follows similar tactics in Nicaragua. This is one more reason to end that sponsorship. For their part, the Sandinistas are eager to tell the world of the havoc being wrought by the contras. Their complaints must necessarily be set against the havoc caused by the guerrillas they encourage in El Salvador.

In the Salvadoran peace talks, the Duarte government proposed to outlaw attacks on civilian economic targets. This was a humane and popular proposal — even though the Salvadoran Army has been known to destroy crops in areas said to be under guerrilla influence. But the guerrillas and their civilian comrades turned the government down, asserting a right of sabotage as a weapon in a "people's war." The bishops pleaded in their homilies for an end to attacks on the people, and the insurgents' radio orders up more devastation against the "oligarchy's economy." Destroyers are never short of fancy rationales.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clark's Quiet Departure

As secretary of the interior for the past 16 months, William P. Clark worked with considerable skill to turn down the heat in that big building. He ended the daily fireworks displays and, in general, got the place back to work. His predecessor, James G. Watt, who took delight in outrageous ideological gestures, had started more fights with fewer tangible results than anyone in the administration. Judge Clark discreetly ended the fights and reopened diplomatic negotiations with most of the department's former adversaries. He returned the department to its job as steward of vast reaches of America's land and water.

True, he was assisted by luck. When the administration came to office, energy prices had been rising fast for two years. Oil and coal companies were surrounding the department, baying for access to mining and drilling sites. But when he arrived, prices were falling and the enthusiasm for expensive exploration was greatly diminished. He had the advantage of being able to work in relatively quiet times.

Secretary Clark pushed the White House hard for more money for the national parks, a difficult thing to do when the current was running the other way. That startled people who thought that, as a Reagan administration insider, he would try to apply the rule of the market to everything in sight, including the

hiking trails and campgrounds. But it was a useful reminder that the conservation movement in the United States originated chiefly with conservatives, and that the relationship between those two words is not a coincidence.

The next secretary's main job will not be to generate any sweeping new policy, but rather to maintain the quality of the work force that serves this gigantic department. Mr. Reagan was not the first presidential candidate to run against the federal government and the people who comprise it. He merely represented a trend that had been increasingly pronounced for two decades. Mr. Watt was not the only cabinet member to regard his permanent civil service with suspicion, but he carried it to a pitch of adversarial hostility. An administration that wants to increase efficiency in government needs to think carefully about the quality of the people it can attract and hold.

Mr. Clark made important improvements during his tenure, but as he returns to California he puts behind him the power that flowed from being one of the president's most trusted aides (in the State Department and National Security Council as well as at the Interior Department). Whether these improvements will prove to be more than temporary will be up to the next secretary.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Flight From Regulation

The death of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board after 46 years warrants a commemorative marker, but it is a milestone, not a grave-stone. Federal regulation does not yield easily to market competition, yet the example of the aeronautics board shows it can be done.

The board's main function was to regulate routes and fares. Over time, this became cozy protection for existing airlines and a tremendous obstacle for prospective new ones. The traveler, deprived of choice, was the loser.

The phase-out of regulation has not been smooth. Many travelers find themselves confused by more choice than they can digest, and more than two dozen airlines have failed, unable to meet the challenge of competition. But airline deregulation has had the intended effect. Fares have been widely cut and the public has a greater variety of service.

Despite President Reagan's ambitions as a deregulator, he had nothing to do with this. The board was killed by a congressional amendment to the deregulation bill President Carter proposed in 1978. Mr. Reagan has yet to accomplish anything as lasting. And to the

extent that he has deregulated, he has created skepticism about his reasons.

Two days after taking office, Mr. Reagan set up a Task Force on Regulatory Relief. Casting deregulation as "relief" for business was a telltale. The original strength of the movement was its benefit to consumers. Efforts to produce such relief in the Environmental Protection Agency brought scandal instead, tainting the whole eminently worthwhile theory of deregulation. Mr. Reagan claimed credit for oil and gas price deregulation, and he deserves some for speeding it up. But the heavy lifting on both was done by Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Reagan's most effective deregulatory action was to issue an executive order in 1981 giving the Office of Management and Budget authority to rule on new regulations after weighing the cost of compliance against the presumed benefit. In addition, he has appointed regulators who share his view that less is better. But he has not brought about the revolution he had in mind, even though the idea of deregulation has become bipartisan.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Back to Antarctica

Antarctica should rightly be made accessible to all nations. Its destiny should be decided by the international community rather than by so-called trustees who have been self-appointed. If need be, Antarctica should come under United Nations supervision. The old argument that first comers and claimants have a special responsibility cuts no ice.

In view of the need to review and update the

existing treaty system, Malaysia has proposed setting up a UN committee to study the issues in depth, to reconcile conflicting views and to redress deficiencies in the present regime so that it can be made more truly representative and equitable. Although, given the resistance of vested interests, the UN committee will not now be immediately set up, it is at least heartening to note that the matter will again be on the General Assembly agenda this year.

— The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

FROM OUR JAN. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Despite U.S. Boom, Many Suffer
NEW YORK — The subject of the cost of living continues to be a leading topic. A recent study of the standard of living in this city shows that it is impossible for a family of five or six to maintain a normal standard under \$800 a year. The investigation also shows that among 1,000 men who have been compelled to ask for aid, the average yearly wage was from \$525 to \$750. The present prosperity boom has added little to these wages, and thousands of families are trusting to charity for aid. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, in an article on "The Conservation of Natural Resources," declared: "The income of the average family in the United States is less than \$600 a year. [But] far more is at stake than mere wages; in a word, the welfare and happiness or the misery and degradation of the plain people."

1935: Lindbergh Baby Trial Opens
FLEMINGTON, New Jersey — Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh took the stand here [on Jan. 3] and in a trying ordeal told of the events leading up to the kidnapping of her year-and-a-half-old son, while Bruno Richard Hauptmann, a stolid and unemotional carpenter who is on trial for kidnapping and murdering the child, shifted uneasily in his chair to avoid the glances that the witness frequently cast in his direction. Earlier Mrs. Lindbergh wept as Attorney General David T. Wilentz made his opening statement. Time and time again he figuratively dangled the noose over Hauptmann's head as he told how the state would show that the prisoner crept into the baby's room, carried the infant down a ladder and then killed the child to abandon it in a roadside grave in the Sourland Mountains.

Europe's Decline: What Illness, What Cure?

This is the first of two articles.

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Europe's diseased economies took a sharp turn for the worse in 1984, and the prognosis for 1985 and beyond is poor. The malaise that at the start of last year was being called Euro-sclerosis had by the closing months developed into Euro-sclerosis.

It could be that much of the sickness is psychosomatic — that the patient is talking himself into developing the very symptoms he dreads. Indeed, the question is high in many Europeans' minds: Are Europe's economic ills real or imaginary? And if real, are there industrial policies that can cure them?

There is quite a medicine chest of policies for rejuvenating tired, flabby European industry. The regimes being prescribed range from more research-and-development spending to more cross-border partnerships between big corporations. All the cures have failed to make much of a dent in Europe's main problem, which is that it is becoming smaller and weaker and sicker than ever.

Europe's pervasive cultural influence makes it hard to grasp that, in relation to the rest of the world, it is shrinking economically at high speed. The cradle of Western civilization for more than 2,000 years now risks being eclipsed by newly industrializing countries that a century ago were virgin forest. By the early 21st century, when the global population will have gone from today's 4.6 billion to more than 6 billion, Brazil and Indonesia will each have more people than all of Western Europe. Twenty-five years ago, Europeans accounted for 15 percent of the world population; in another 25, if not sooner, the figure will have shrunk to 5 percent.

There is little Europeans can do — or would want to do — about their numerical decline, and they draw strength from the knowledge that quality, not quantity, counts. But now the thought is dawning that Europe's early lead in education and technology may no longer guarantee it a disproportionate share of wealth and influence.

At the outset of the 1970s the 10

countries now in the European Community still enjoyed a striking degree of prosperity. That privileged position has already been eroded. Thanks to the Community, Europe is arguably more cohesive than before, but it is also poorer. By the early 1970s, Europe's economies had a combined gross domestic product equal to that of the United States and more than twice the total figure for the 10 leading Pacific Basin countries, including such economic powers as Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan.

Today the picture is very different. The economies of the Pacific Basin countries have forged ahead to stand at more than two-thirds of the EC's total gross domestic product, and that figure in turn has shrunk to 93 percent of the size of the present U.S. economy. Many forecasters expect the Pacific Basin countries to overtake Europe in economic terms by the century's end.

The secret of the success among the Pacific Basin nations is not raw population but industrial output. Through the 1970s Asian competitors such as Japan chalked up a 28-percent rise in industrial production. Meanwhile, U.S. output was increasing by 12 percent and the EC figure was rising a mere 7 percent.

Nobody in Europe or the United States any longer needs to be told about the virtuous circle the Japanese, Koreans et al entered by linking output to spectacular improvements in productivity. The 1970s saw Japan's output per worker rise 145 percent, while in the United States the rise was 20 percent.

In the EC, productivity advances were all too often of the dubious sort in which output remains static while employment shrinks. The result for Europe is that disastrously high unemployment, now around the 12-percent mark, threatens to become the norm. And that will block the adoption of tough new industrial restructuring policies, which in the short term would leave even more people without work.

To many Europeans, "industrial policy" is code for the dilemma of having to choose between employment and innovation. They know that the EC's slowness to innovate will mean an uncatchable hemorrhage of jobs. But Europe is unsure how to weather the social and political storms that would probably be sparked by the sort of industrial "streamlining" that might cut one job in three in some sectors.

What to do with Europe's outmoded and inefficient industries is one side of the coin. The other is how best to encourage the birth of thousands of small businesses that are Europe's only hope for combining innovation and renewed employment. The decline of traditional industry can be better handled with help from EC-level cooperation pacts, such as the "burden-sharing regime" for steel. But the encouragement of entrepreneurial new businesses requires much more than a new EC policy. It needs a new attitude in which small businesses are no longer dismissed as small fry.

International Herald Tribune.



Gandhi's Victory May Portend Closer Ties to U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Recent events have smashed many of the resentments that for years kept India near the top of America's most-disturbed-country list. Now, with the emergence of Rajiv Gandhi as a new leader with a huge majority, Washington may even find that it wants to work with Delhi.

Peculiar historical conditions forced the two great democracies apart in the period after the war. The United States took upon itself the task of leading resistance to communist expansion. That meant troops in Europe and the Atlantic alliance; support for newly independent countries that were militantly anti-communist; participation in wars in Korea and Vietnam; and even cooperation with distinctly undemocratic countries when they turned anti-Soviet — notably Pakistan and China, neither very friendly to India.

The Indians took upon themselves the leadership of a middle group of countries. They played the United States against the Soviet Union in bidding for economic and military aid. They turned a blind eye to the horrors of Communist rule in Russia and Eastern Europe. They put a plague on both houses in Vietnam and Korea. They found the United States as much to blame as the Soviet Union for the arms race. And successive Indian leaders talked down to the United States in tones of sanctimonious moral superiority.

Beneath the stereotypes, realities were changing. The great drought of 1966-67 forced India to turn to the United States for food. The aid was forthcoming in what, apart from the Normandy landings, was probably the greatest armada ever organized. As condition for the help, President Lyndon Johnson obliged India to raise farm prices, distribute seed, fertilizer and pump-wells, and begin a birth-control campaign. By the middle of the next decade Indian agriculture was thriving.

At the same time, the Soviet partnership yielded bitter fruit. Huge steel and irrigation projects failed to pay off. Centralized planning lost its cachet. Though the Soviet Union remained a vital ally for dealing with China and Pakistan, the socialist model was rejected. In 1977, a loose band of conservative parties took the majority in the Indian parliament, or Lok Sabha, away from Indira Gandhi. In opposition she learned some of the lessons of defeat. When swept

back into office again in 1980, she was a chastened leader. She continued to look to Moscow for security, and did not seriously condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. She stamped down hard on dissident movements in the provincial states.

But she explored avenues of conciliation with Pakistan and China. She turned toward the United States that curious half-smile that was her trademark. Her meetings with President Reagan — at Cancun, Mexico, in October 1982, and in Washington the following year — were friendly.

Rajiv, the 40-year-old son who was made head of the Congress (I) Party upon Mrs. Gandhi's assassination,

offers to his country — and to the United States — elements of a fresh start. Unlike his illustrious grandfather and mother, he is a real, honest-to-God technician — an airline pilot by training and inclination. He restored order with dispatch, first after his mother's murder, and then after the terrible chemical leak at Bhopal. In his campaign he traveled all over India by helicopter.

He sincerely admires those things that Americans do well. It is significant that, among the many new faces in the cabinet, he has brought in a minister of planning who used to be ambassador in Washington.

His victory was by a well-nigh uni-

versal landslide, and he ran well in nearly every part of India.

The size of his victory proves that Rajiv Gandhi is his own man, not just the relative of his relatives. The landslide also answers a basic question posed by a population of 700 million spread over a vast area divided into 22 states with a bewildering variety of religions, castes and tribal affiliations — that shows that India is a nation.

Trying for smoother relations makes sense for the United States. One sure cost would be an increase in aid through the World Bank — something that ought to be done anyway. As to gains, there is something to be said for a decent rapport between the world's largest democracies.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Upward Mobility for Chinese Comrades

By Frank Ching

HONG KONG — China's economic reforms have captured the attention of businessmen, diplomats and politicians, but a less publicized restructuring of society is likely to have an even greater impact on modernization efforts.

The Communist triumph over Nationalist armies in 1949 heralded not so much the dawn of a new epoch as the beginning of a new dynasty, with Mao as its emperor. In the imperial era, virtually the only path to wealth, power and prestige lay in success in government-sponsored examinations, followed by an official career. After 1949, the only route to success lay in membership in the Communist Party, which opened the door to lifetime official posts. Being an official gave the person everything that made life worthwhile: glory, power, social standing. Outside of officialdom there was nothing.

Traditional China had looked down on merchants and their material pursuits, and successful entrepreneurs had to enhance their social positions by allying their families to those of scholars through marriage, or by paying for official titles. Communist China choked off the channels of upward mobility that had opened during the republican decade by abolishing the private sector and the rewards it offered, narrowing the scope of available opportunities by doing away with such high-prestige professions as the law and banking, playing down the role of profes-

sions in general by overemphasizing political attitudes, and practicing an extreme egalitarianism that abolished distinctions of achievement, such as rank in the military, academic titles and degrees in universities.

All ambitions were channeled into one narrow bottleneck: the party's upper echelons. This was bad not only for the nation but also the party, for while it attracted idealists it also drew opportunists. While Walter F. Mondale can lose an election and still retain a respected position in society as senior partner of a law firm, in China there is no alternative to being in power. It is all or nothing.

The gradual de-emphasis of politics after the ascendancy of Deng Xiaoping saw material incentives being rehabilitated. The innate desire for self-betterment was recognized as a stronger instinct than altruism. Now the Chinese show signs of appreciating an individual's need not only for wealth but also for social standing. Universities are awarding graduate degrees, academic titles are being revived and restoration of military ranks is being considered. Titles and ranks bestow a certain social standing and imply the right to a certain style of life.

The document on economic reform made public in October contains a paragraph that for the first time linked status, not just income, with

work. Referring to "workers and staff" of enterprises, it said "their social prestige and material benefits" would be closely linked with work performance. This implies that enterprises will have a greater hierarchical structure, with differentiation according to job and social standing. Managers will be accorded the respect they deserve.

The recent tendency had been toward less social differentiation. Each person was addressed as "comrade." Aside from a handful of "leaders of the party and the state," all others were simply members of the masses. That may well explain the defection to the United States of the tennis star Hu Na. While she could expect fame and fortune in the West, all a tennis champion could look forward to in China was a lifetime as a coach, with little recognition.

The drive toward egalitarianism resulted in such absurdities as having someone introduced as "a responsible person of a department concerned" without any inkling as to what the person's title was. By opening up more channels for upward mobility outside the party and government, China will enable more people of ability to develop their talents, relieve personal and social frustrations and bring about a richer, happier, more stable society.

The writer, a former Wall Street Journal correspondent in Beijing, contributed this to The New York Times.

Vietnam, 1960: One Man's Military 'Accident'

By Tom Dammann

CHARLEVOIX, Michigan — A report that a secret helicopter unit of the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne Division repeatedly makes covert forays into "hostile regions" of Central America "to aid pro-American forces" surfaced recently. Last month, the Knight-Ridder newspapers reported that families of Americans killed in such actions were told their sons or husbands had died in accidents far from Central America. True or not, this report is painfully familiar to me.

In 1983, shortly after Christmas, I learned that my son, Thomas L. Dammann Jr., had made five covert parachute jumps into North Vietnam in 1959 and 1960. The United States was not yet at war with North Vietnam but Washington was saying that America had a vital interest in Vietnam's mineral wealth and offshore oil.

Tommy's leg was shattered in an incident after his fifth drop. He was 20. Officials at Fort Benning, Georgia, told his mother and me that he suffered the injury in an auto accident near the base the night before his discharge was due.

Tommy kept this secret for 24 years. And for 24 years he limped through life on a leg two inches shorter than the other, fighting an anger he would never fully express. We did not even

know he had been in Vietnam until last January, when his wife, Marilyn, called to tell us he was in the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tomah, Wisconsin, being treated for "post-traumatic shock syndrome" because of Vietnam experiences. It was only then that Tommy finally revealed that the auto accident was a cover-up.

Tommy settled in San Francisco after his discharge, was married, started college and got a job on the San Francisco Chronicle. By the mid-'60s he had lost his wife and his job. He participated in several anti-war rallies and was jailed once.

For years he tried a variety of jobs. He went to Europe, he tried living with us. He wrote well but was afraid to submit his work to editors, afraid of rejections. He moved to Michigan's Upper Peninsula where he lived alone for years, reading and drinking. He was hospitalized for alcoholism several times. Then a year ago last fall, Tommy was raging at the nightly news, screaming of the naked similarity between Washington's explanations for present actions in Central America and the pre-Vietnam statements. His secret was be-

ginning to come out. Frightened, Marilyn took him to the VA hospital.

I talked to Tommy several times afterward. He avoided talking about Vietnam. Once, in answer to a question, he said, "I was dropped into North Vietnam five times. Dad: four times from Libya and the last time from Fort Benning."

Marilyn and Vietnam veterans in the "rap group" the hospital encouraged Tommy to join told me this: After completing their first four missions, Tommy and his buddies came out of North Vietnam two by two, but on the last foray their commanding officer ordered them to rendezvous at a site where they were, in Tommy's words, "blown up." Heavy fighting resulted. Of 25 men, Tommy was one of three survivors.

My son's traumatic experiences, and his tortured life, do not prove anything about the Reagan administration's tactics in Central America. I am certain of one thing, though — Tommy will never again reveal his secret. He died last June, apparently in a fall on his stairs at home.

The writer, an occasional contributor to The New York Times, wrote foreign dispatches for a newspaper syndicate from 1959 to 1970.

Reagan Fights the Calendar

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There are two calendars at the White House these days. The first measures the tenure of the president as prescribed by the Constitution, and shows 210 weeks left. The second reflects the time insiders think he really has to accomplish his major domestic policy goals. It runs out before the end of 1985.

Why the rush? In part it may be that so many of the senior White House aides think of themselves as short-timers. Counselor Edwin Meese 3d is awaiting confirmation as attorney general. The chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, is increasingly impatient to find a major cabinet post. Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff, wants to quit after the inaugural ceremonies to make money as a public relations man.

Mr. Baker's policy deputy, Richard Darman, would like to leave too, for a job involving foreign economic policy. The budget director, David A. Stockman, is also eager to expand his income in the private sector. But there is more to the sense of urgency. There is the hunch on the domestic side of the administration that after 1985, Ronald Reagan will increasingly focus his energy on foreign policy. The lure of an arms control summit with the Soviet leaders is a powerful one: A man who has won two landslide victories for president has little left to spur his ambition other than the Nobel Peace Prize.

So the White House wants a fast start on key domestic measures — the deficit-reduction package and tax reform — once the inauguration is out of the way. But managing the whole project will test the skills of the president's aides as never before.

The tax-simplification proposal, which Mr. Reagan has yet to endorse in anything more than concept, must be put into a final form that commands bipartisan support from the main tax-reform advocates in Congress. Without a credible tax-simplification and rate-reduction plan, Mr. Reagan will have little to offer domestically but the pain of his budget cuts. And Republicans in the House and Senate facing election next year shudder at the role of Scrooge almost as much as Mr. Reagan does.

But there is the rub. The only way the White House can foresee uniting the Republican Party on the budget is to force Congress to deal with the spending side of the proposal before any decisions are made on revenue levels. Otherwise, there will be a fatal split between Senate Republicans, many of whom prefer higher taxes to severe cuts in domestic programs, and House Republicans, most of whom are dead set against tax hikes.

How to separate the revenue and spending sides of the budget? No one is certain, but the adamancy of the president's opposition to tax hikes may convince the lawmakers that they have no option but to address the spending cuts first.

Even that does not begin to solve the political problem, for there is widespread recognition in the White House that the budget decisions the president made in December will not survive scrutiny on Capitol Hill.

Having failed to force Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to accept the Pentagon's prescribed share of the spending cuts for future years, there are those in the administration who would like to make Mr. Weinberger, rather than Mr. Stockman or the president, spend his political capital defending the budget proposal in Congress. Their not-so-secret hope is that Mr. Weinberger and his budget will both be cut down to size.

Once the Capitol Hill political process has determined a realistic defense budget figure, they say, it might be possible — but still not easy — to bargain for a set of domestic spending reductions that would share the pain equitably. This would permit a solid phalanx of Republican senators and a handful of conservative Democrats to pass a budget resolution.

Until that happens, they concede, there is no way to force the Democratic leadership of the House to give the president a vote on a similar package. Delay in the Republican Senate, they acknowledge, means defeat in the Democratic House. Once a spending package passes the Senate, however, the president can take to the airwaves and the campaign trail demanding action in the House.

But it is not even certain that Republican senators will go along with Mr. Reagan, the budget cuts he is proposing go at the heart of the Republican constituency. Farmers, small businessmen, veterans, realtors, exporters, and Medicare beneficiaries are all targets of proposed cuts.

So you can understand the urgency of a quick start. And you can also understand why some of the president's men are looking for the exit.

The Washington Post.

LETTER

A European Hot Potato

Regarding the opinion column "A Strategy for Overcoming the Partition of Europe" (Dec. 29):

Zbigniew Brzezinski's view is not new. The problem is that Britain and France are quite happy to have the United States at the forefront of responsibility for the defense of Europe. The European Defense Force, as envisaged back in Pierre Mendès-France's day, was a hot potato to be cunningly foxed, who artfully placed it in the pockets of Uncle Sam.

Europe has been in a political sista since 1950. It was President Carter who first disturbed this tranquility in forcing the NATO decision to station new missiles and spend at least 3 percent of each member nation's gross national product on defense.

M. KIRCHHOFF,
Kehl, West Germany.

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1984 was a year that brought us images and ceremonies of unembarrassed patriotism: the fortieth anniversary of the Normandy invasion; the honorable interment of the Viet Nam war's own Unknown Soldier; the year of our first woman vice-presidential nominee and our first black presidential candidate of a major party. It was the year when the man who preached caution and self-denial was buried by a landslide vote for the man who said, "America is back." It was a year in which, for a change, things seemed to work: when phrases like "Feeling good" and "Go for it" made perfect sense.

Nothing seemed to dramatize America's optimism and renaissance self-confidence more than the Los Angeles Olympics. Their impresario, Peter Ueberroth, is TIME's Man of the Year.

The Olympics had their own magic, to be sure. The athletes, the city, the weather, even the intransigence of the Soviets seemed to conspire to make them succeed. But with a steady and certain instinct, iron dedication, ebullient imagination and incorruptible self-interest, Peter Ueberroth made the wondrous best of a great thing. TIME acknowledges him not only for his own achievements, but for his symbolic representation of the entrepreneurial spirit that is so manifestly alive and well in America.

Ueberroth displayed the free-wheeling initiative, improvisational courage and will to win that TIME finds at the very heart of America's traditional self image—and in such contemporary entrepreneurs as the men who invented People Express and MTV, the women who single-handedly provoked war against slipshod educators and drunken drivers. The individuals, in short, who see a problem, and take risks to solve it.

What TIME assesses is something beyond the practical side of the new American optimism, that upward spiral of people who feel good about their country because they're doing well, and in some cases may be doing well because they feel good about their country. What TIME celebrates is, rather, the feeling that glowed, spontaneous and unexpected, in the faces of people who stood beside dark roads in their bathrobes to watch a runner carry the Olympic torch through their town—through their nation.



Coffee, Not Contras, Seen as Problem

Nicaraguan Aide Attacks Bureaucracy, Plays Down Rebels

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service
MATEGALPA, Nicaragua — Bureaucratic problems within the Sandinist government have hampered the Nicaraguan coffee harvest more than rebel attacks, according to a senior Sandinist official.

"The most serious problem is lack of transportation," the official, Daniel Núñez, said. Mr. Núñez is in charge of the coffee harvest in Matagalpa and Jinotega provinces, where two-thirds of Nicaragua's coffee is grown.

"The resources are there," he said. "The problem is to focus the rest of the country on this region."

Coffee is Nicaragua's main source of foreign exchange, and the hard-pressed Sandinist government has said that all possible re-

sources would be allocated to the harvest. Rebel troops, known as "contras," threatened a concentrated offensive to disrupt it.

"With all the help the contras have gotten, they haven't been able to do very much," Mr. Núñez said, adding that there had been four attacks on state-owned coffee farms since the harvest began in October, far fewer than had been expected.

Rebel forces have received more than \$100 million in covert aid from the United States, but the aid has been suspended by Congress.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan president-elect, toured Matagalpa and Jinotega on Monday, accompanied by other top officials. Mr. Núñez said Mr. Or-

tega's presence reflected the relative tranquility in the region.

Mr. Núñez speculated that rebel forces were weakening. "It could be that the contras have peaked," he said.

Prospects for a renewal of U.S. covert aid to the insurgents are questionable, but rebel leaders say they are confident that the aid will be approved. They point to the continuing economic decline in Nicaragua and the consequent increase in public discontent as signs that the government is losing strength.

Mr. Núñez said he believes the country's estimated 4,000 licensed street-corner salesmen pose a greater danger to the revolutionary process than the armed insurgents. Some of these traders import goods that are generally unavailable and sell them at high prices, while others buy at subsidized government markets and then resell their purchases for profit.

In recent weeks, the Sandinist press has been clamoring for a crackdown on these independent peddlers, whom it blames for pushing the price of many goods beyond the reach of ordinary Nicaraguans.

"These people are the political arm of the contras," Mr. Núñez said. "There is a whole Mafia of salesmen."

Mr. Núñez said many residents



A student picks coffee beans at a farm in Nicaragua's Matagalpa province that belonged to President Anastasio Somoza, overthrown in 1979.



of northern Nicaragua think that cities near the traditionally prosperous Pacific coast, including Matagalpa, are receiving preferential treatment in the distribution of goods.

He added that government employees were selling items earmarked for controlled distribution at exorbitant prices and that they should be dismissed from their posts. "For me, it is more important to end this speculation than to defeat the contras," he said.

"If every Nicaraguan child in the most distant corner of the country cannot get a toy for Christmas, better not to import any toys at all," Mr. Núñez said.

"The northern zones have known nothing but war for two generations. It is time for the Pacific to give us a little support."

He said that during Mr. Ortega's visit here the two men spoke privately and agreed that strict new economic measures were in order.

La Prensa Fails to Appear

The opposition daily newspaper La Prensa failed to appear Wednesday because of Nicaraguan government censorship imposed shortly before the newspaper was to go to press, said Jaime Chamorro, the editor, according to a Reuters report from Managua.

Most of the censored material dealt with public protests against a decree introduced Monday requiring dollar payments for purchase of all airline tickets.

Honduras to Expel Nicaraguan Rebels

The Associated Press
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios said Thursday that Honduras would expel Nicaraguan rebels who have operated from its territory since 1981.

"All these people will be kicked out immediately from our territory because they have compromised our sovereignty," he said.

Mr. Paz Barrios did not say how the government would carry out the deportation of the heavily armed anti-Sandinist guerrillas or to which country they would be sent. Estimates on the number of Honduras-based rebels, who operate in northern Nicaragua, have ranged from 5,000 to 12,000.

Most of the Honduras-based rebels belong to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, whose military command is dominated by former members of the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza, the rightist dictator who was overthrown in the 1979 Sandinist revolution. The Sandinists abolished the National Guard.

Misura, an organization of dissident Nicaraguan Indians, also has

its headquarters in Honduras and is believed to have about 2,000 to 3,000 fighters operating along Nicaragua's Caribbean coast.

The rebels have received about \$80 million in aid from the U.S. government. Congress cut off assistance in May 1984, but is considering renewing it.

Nicaragua frequently has accused Honduras of sheltering anti-Sandinist guerrillas and has said that the situation could bring war between the two countries.

The conservative Honduran government has permitted the United States to build military installations in Honduras and to hold extended military maneuvers. But recently, the government complained that Honduras had not received sufficient economic and military assistance for the role it has played in U.S. strategy.

"Officially, we do not know the whereabouts of the so-called counter-revolutionaries, but our authorities will find them and expel them," Mr. Paz Barrios said. "Honduras wishes to live in harmony and peace with its neighbors and with the rest of the nations of the world."

For that reason, the contras will be expelled immediately.

He said that Honduras has almost 50,000 Salvadoran, Nicaraguan and Guatemalan refugees.

Executions Threatened

An Indian rebel leader has threatened to execute 23 Sandinist prisoners of war if Nicaraguan troops try to liberate them by force, United Press International reported from Managua.

The Misura rebels, who include three Nicaraguan Indian groups, said they captured the soldiers in an attack Dec. 25, in which they seized the military base of Wasbapuli, 180 miles (290 kilometers) north of Managua in Zelaya province.

Stanislaw Fagot, leader of the rebel organization, had offered earlier to exchange the POWs for 10 imprisoned Misura Indians. He said over the clandestine guerrilla Radio Misura on Wednesday that the army of the Sandinist government has "prepared an offensive of 700 soldiers with the intent of retaking the military base" of Wasbapuli.

Nakasone's Trip to U.S.: A Taste of Feudalism?

Some Japanese Say His Visit Is Like Paying Homage to Ancient Emperors

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Centuries ago, feudal lords were forced to travel from all over Japan to take up residence every other year in Edo, as Tokyo was then called.

For the Shogun, presiding in Edo, it was useful. He not only got these people, who were potential threats, to live within eyeshot but he forced them to spend a great deal of money on the pilgrimage, depleting their treasuries.

The procedure was known as *sankin kotai*, and it came to mind for some Japanese because their prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, is in the United States this holiday season to confer with President Ronald Reagan.

It amounted to a latter-day *sankin kotai*, some said, pointing out that the politicians of Japan's governing party pick a prime minister every other year, and then almost immediately — by habit, if not by edict — he goes to America. Just like the feudal lords in their treks to Edo.

There were people who grumbled that by now the Japanese should be beyond having to make these pilgrimages.

Some members of Mr. Nakasone's entourage were also known to be unhappy. After all, no matter what understandings he may reach with Mr. Reagan, regardless of anything the communiques will say, the real issue was that the prime minister had done something virtually no Japanese ever does in the first few days of January.

He worked.

New Year's Day may be a holiday in most countries. In Japan, it is a passion.

People prepare for it in a frenzy of cleaning and shopping and mailing and gift-giving and drinking. The object is to obliterate the old year. This will soon be followed by another round of parties, to greet the new year before it has a chance to grow cynical with age.

Few big cities could be transformed quite as startlingly as Tokyo is during the New Year holidays.

Businesses shut down, some for nearly a week. People fill the streets, as always, but they do not race as purposefully as usual. If it is possible for crowds ever to be gentle, they become so in Tokyo with the new year.

This is not, most people would probably agree, the prettiest of capitals. Its architecture is functional, and the dominant color is ferro-concrete gray.

But in the last few days Tokyo has acquired a silky grace more captivating perhaps than inherent beauty. The whole city has become an Oriental Easter Parade — women in kimonos of colorful swirls or with fur wraps around their necks, men who left Western suits in the closets and ventured forth commandingly in dark-blue robes and wooden clogs.

On Jan. 1, starting at midnight, millions of people poured into Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples. The holiday is, foremost, a religious occasion, given to families and to reflection.

More than 80 million worshippers — two out of three Japanese — were estimated to have visited shrines and temples by Thursday night. On Wednesday, by the many thousands, people crunched their way across gravel paths at Nijubashimae to enter the Imperial Palace grounds, where the 83-year-old emperor, Hirohito, wished them yet another good year.

Like most of Asia, Japan observes the 12-year zodiacal cycle borrowed from the Chinese. Unlike most other countries, however, Japan starts its year at its own pace — characteristically speeded up, on Jan. 1 instead of late February when the lunar year begins.

By acclamation, 1984, the Year of the Rat, was deemed a dull year. No one said that as a complaint, mind you. The economy chugged along nicely, and when workers opened envelopes containing year-end bonuses — worth two months' salary, in many instances — they found they had done 5.4 percent better, on average, than in 1983.

This is the Year of the Ox, and the Japanese Zodiac Almanac, a popular publication produced by a group of astrologers, predicts that it will be marked by prosperity but also by economic tension between Japan and the United States.

Then again, one did not need a fortune teller to figure that out. Almost any recent speech by an American politician or government official makes much the same point.

That is a big reason why Mr. Nakasone was in California with Mr. Reagan this week instead of back home.

His family would probably miss him, he said the other day, but his wife, Tsuako, took solace in being spared the usual stream of visitors to the prime minister's residence. Actually, Mr. Nakasone added jokingly, she might not consider it a bad idea if he made an American pilgrimage every year.

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The Celebrity Architect Arrives

by Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK — If 1984 will be remembered for anything, it will be as the year in which architects moved into full-blown celebrity. This phenomenon has been coming for a long time — Philip Johnson's visage has beamed out at us from the covers of various national magazines for five years now, and Michael Graves was commissioned to design a shopping bag for Bloomingdale's more than a year ago — but it seemed to move into higher gear than ever last year.

The evidence of all of this is partly in actual buildings, partly in attitude. There are more large-scale buildings by "name" architects filling the downtowns of major cities in the United States than ever before; at a meeting of the Urban Land Institute in Boston in October, an audience of 2,500 showed up to hear a panel of architects and real-estate developers proclaim the advantages of hiring a celebrated architect to design a commercial building. The very banks and insurance companies that a few years ago were refusing to finance buildings by well-known, "high-design" architects have now come to demand the very names they once rejected.

Some of this, of course, can be attributed to the altogether admirable higher level of design consciousness that has come to be in the last couple of years, and not to the mere pursuit of celebrity. And perhaps these two

things cannot be fully separated — maybe under the right conditions the pursuit of celebrity is, in itself, a factor that can raise the level of design quality.

That is the way we can describe what has happened to Richard Meier, the architect who has played a major role in the news all year. In April, Meier was named this year's winner of the Pritzker Prize, the \$100,000 award that has come to be thought of as the Nobel Prize equivalent in architecture, and has, in itself, done a fair amount to enhance the sense of the architect as celebrity.

And then in October, the J. Paul Getty Trust, which administers the \$2-billion endowment of the Getty Museum, named Meier the architect for the immense cultural complex it plans to build on a 740-acre (298-hectare) mountaintop site it owns in the Brentwood section of Los Angeles. The Getty project, which will involve a new museum and two related arts institutions, was perhaps the most coveted architectural commission in the world; Meier edged out two other internationally known architects, James Stirling and Fumihiko Maki, to win the job.

THE point here is not to say that the Getty was in search of a celebrity. Quite the opposite — the Getty conducted what may be the most serious, conscientious and complete search for an architect any institution has ever embarked on.

But this earnest quest, which created more

than its share of suspense in the architectural world, had the effect of focusing attention not on actual buildings or designs, but on individuals, and thus, perhaps inadvertently, it enhanced the whole tendency to think of architects as cultural celebrities. Though Meier has had a wide reputation for years, he was not thought of before the Pritzker Prize and the Getty as a mainstream commercial architect; he was considered too serious, too intense, a designer for that. Now real estate developers are knocking on his door, too, and he is being mentioned as a possible designer for the kind of projects he was never offered before.

So perhaps this is a case of the notion of architect as celebrity being all to the good — lots of media attention is bringing more work to an architect of recognized quality. Is it the same in the case of another major event this year, the announcement that the government of France had hired I.M. Pei to renovate and add to the Louvre?

Pei's scheme, announced in February, calls for the construction of a glass pyramid in the center of the main court of the Louvre to serve as a new entrance to the vast museum. It caused considerable controversy, and not surprisingly: it is a startling design, on balance, to this viewer, too abstract and purist an object to bring unity to that complex mélange of classical buildings.

Though Pei's proposed reorganization of spaces within the Louvre was thoughtful, and his belief that the Louvre should not be

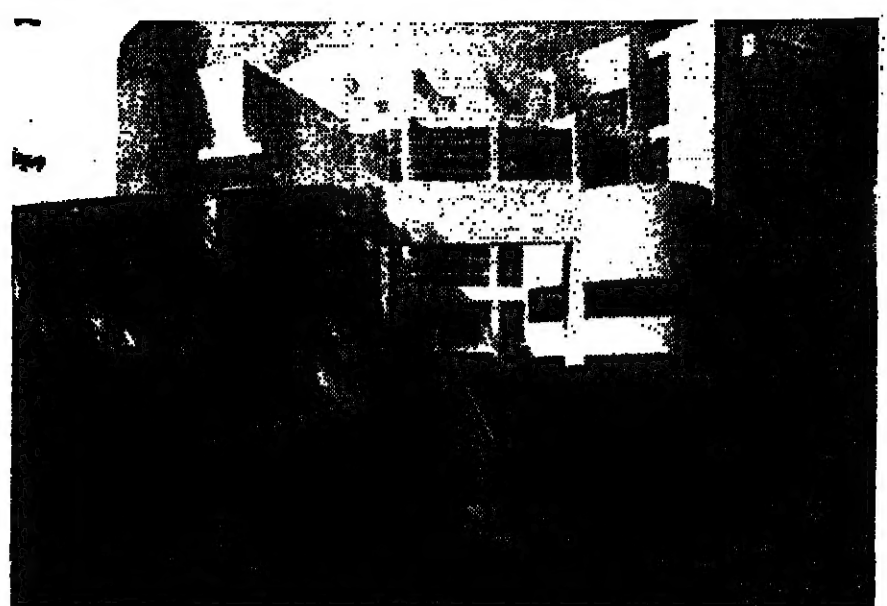
frozen in time is unquestionably correct, the glass pyramid still had an uncomfortable air to it, a sense of not belonging to the Louvre but of being imposed on it from without. It was hard not to think that the French government, aware of Pei's international celebrity as the architect of the wildly popular East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, hired him in the hope that he would be able to bring some of that success to Paris, whether or not it was well suited to the problem at hand.

Other events, too, seemed to center around the idea of celebrity. Donald Trump, the flamboyant builder who has become New York's best-known real estate developer since William Zeckendorf Sr. — Trump's name is now a household word at least as well known as that of any of the architects he hires — not only asked Philip Johnson to design a building (a project that has since been abandoned), he filed two unusual lawsuits involving architects and architecture.

One was a libel suit against the architecture critic of the Chicago Tribune, Paul Gapp, for writing negatively about Trump's plan to build the world's tallest building on the East River, a scheme that Trump claimed had been "virtually torpedoed" by the negative review. Trump's plan was hardly far enough along to be destroyed by anybody, let alone an out-of-town critic; suing Gapp suggested that he, and all architecture critics, had more power — and thus more celebrity — than they really do. And of course the suit did much to increase Trump's own celebrity too.

The other lawsuit was less frivolous. It was against an architect, Philip Binsman, who had designed Trump Plaza, Trump's new apartment house on Third Avenue, and then proceeded to provide a similar design for a rival developer, Morton Olshan, who planned to build it across the street. Trump was able to get the architect and developer to agree, in an out-of-court settlement, to make significant cosmetic changes in their design to avoid absolute duplication. The legal precedent for architectural design is not clear, but the additional boost this gives to Trump's celebrity certainly is.

RATHER more directly connected to the growing desire to see architects as celebrities is the success of a new design company, Swid-Powell, which was set up to produce household objects by well-known architects. This year Swid-Powell's first collection came to the stores, and it



Richard Meier's High Museum of Art in Atlanta.

includes dinner plates by Robert Venturi, Robert A.M. Stern, Richard Meier, Stanley Tigerman, Laurinda Spear and Charles Gwathmey and Robert Siegel, among others, as well as glassware and serving objects.

There is nothing wrong with any of this — in fact, it follows the increasing tendency of furniture manufacturers to offer tables, chairs, sofas and the like by celebrated architects. This year saw Gwathmey Siegel furniture from ICF and a line of Robert Venturi furniture from Knoll, for example. There is plenty of historical precedent, since architects from H.H. Richardson and Stanford White to Frank Lloyd Wright have designed household objects and furniture, and contemporary architects have long craved a chance to do the same.

The challenge, however, is particularly difficult in the arena in which Swid-Powell is operating, for it is especially easy when producing small objects like plates and market anything that has the right name on it. The outlook here seems promising, since the first collection is generally strong, most notably in the plates of Gwathmey Siegel. And the Swid-Powell's principals have had the good sense to say no to some designs by very famous names that were not up to par. Architects are not licensing companies; the fashion designers have become — they are creators whose names, if they are to hold what meaning they have, must not be allowed to become labels.

For the real question underlying all of this

is not whether architecture has become a creature of fashion; it always has been that to some extent, and it is surely so now. The question is at what point this tendency to pursue the fashionable compromises the integrity of the art that must, at bottom, be part of all great architecture. When we think in terms of actual designs, the lure of fashion has probably got the better of us, as it has when the lust for the new becomes the overpowering factor in a design judgment.

BUT none of this should blind us to some of the truly distinguished architecture being made now. The kind of architecture that best expresses the spirit of this time, the architecture that picks up bits and pieces of history and puts them, collage-like, into a new and complex whole, can yield masterworks. Though I have seen it only in photographs, I suspect that James Stirling's new museum in Stuttgart may have been the finest building to have opened this year. The LTV Tower in Dallas by Richard Koning of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, among the best skyscrapers built in the United States this year, shows the possibility of thoughtful connection between the Modernist skyscraper tradition and the new, romantic-Modernist impulse, as does the recent work of Kohn Pederson Fox, Cesar Pelli, Helmut Jahn and Michael Graves, whose Humana headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky, will be finished this spring.



Cross section of I.M. Pei's Louvre plan.

Through 'Swan Lake's' Troubled Waters

by David Stevens

PARIS — Hardly any ballet in the repertoire can challenge the indestructible popularity of "Swan Lake," not only for the atmosphere, color and variety of Tchaikovsky's score, but for the universal appeal of its tragic story of lovers destroyed by outside forces, however confused it may be in the telling.

Yet hardly any ballet of consequence has taken such a long time to achieve that popularity throughout the dance world, or has had its libretto so incessantly rewritten or otherwise tampered with, or its score so thoroughly cut, added to, shifted around and generally mutilated.

As a result, although almost every major production of "Swan Lake" traces its ancestry to the celebrated 1895 staging by Marius Petipa and Lev Ivanov in St. Petersburg, no two productions are absolutely identical and some are downright eccentric as choreographers strive to clarify the story or give particular significance to the fairy tale.

Thus, Rudolf Nureyev's new choreography and mise en scene for the Paris Opéra has reopened the debate for the umpteenth time, with reactions ranging from qualified approval to outrage. It is Nureyev's second go at "Swan Lake" — he first did it 20 years ago for the Vienna State Opera — so he has had plenty of time to think about it. But one of the particular problems in Paris is that it replaces one of the most important postwar productions of the work, one that has been in the Paris repertoire for almost a quarter-century and the only one up to now that the Opéra's ballet troupe has ever had.

"Swan Lake," the composer's first ballet, was commissioned from Tchaikovsky by the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow in 1875 and produced there in 1877 in choreography by one Julius Reisinger, the theater's ballet master, whose competence and imagination for the job at hand appear to have been slight or nonexistent. Furthermore the conductor had never before been confronted by a score that was so complicated. For a variety of reasons, in the course of performances about a third of Tchaikovsky's score was cut and replaced by the music of others. A revival in 1880 choreographed by Joseph Hansen, who succeeded Reisinger as ballet master, fared no better. In addition, the public was hardly used to such dramatic content, let alone to such an ambitious score. The result was no success, but not a disaster either, and the Moscow production ran until its sets disintegrated.

When Tchaikovsky died in 1893, only this production had been staged, and he died understandingly believing that the score was not a success.

kovsky was introduced, the chief villain of this being the composer-conductor Riccardo Drigo.

No matter. Petipa laid out the broad lines of the staging and entrusted the choreography of Acts 2 and 4, the "white" acts, to his assistant Ivanov, while doing himself Acts 1 and 3, with their national and character dances. The production was launched on its road to overwhelming popularity, and Ivanov's Act 2 in particular has almost achieved the status of an untouchable masterpiece, one that has a life of its own in companies who lack the desire or the resources to produce the full work.

But the road to worldwide popularity was not smooth. Diaghilev sought to introduce "Swan Lake" to the western Europe in his 1911 London season, in a version that eliminated Act 1 and compressed the remainder into two acts. But he was a victim of his own success in introducing modern works and the "new art" of Mikhail Fokine, and this revival was seen as uninteresting and the work as old-fashioned, even though Nijinsky danced the prince in three performances. Diaghilev, no slouch at judging public taste, was in this case only a few decades in advance of the post-World War II wave of enthusiasm for the Romantic ballet repertoire.

It was not until 1934 that the first complete production of the Petipa-Ivanov version was given in the West, mounted for the Vic-Wells Ballet in London by Nicholas Sergeyev, a former ballet master of the Maryinsky who fled Russia during the Revolution with his annotated choreographies. This was the basis for all the later productions by the Sadler's Wells company, today's Royal Ballet, as well as by numerous other companies in the West.

Despite the fact that the Paris Opéra Ballet is one of companies in the world best

endowed to handle major works with large supporting forces, it was not until 1960 that "Swan Lake" entered its repertoire.

In 1953, Vladimir Bourmeister, ballet master of the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Music Theater in Moscow, staged an important revival of the work, significant in that it was the first to return to the original order of Tchaikovsky's score and in the special attention that Bourmeister — who was, after all, flying under Stanislavsky's flag — gave to the dramatic content. He retained the Ivanov Act 2, however, and he was in no position to return to the original tragic ending. With the advent of socialist realism and the requirement for "positive" heroes, Soviet endings to "Swan Lake" have been happy ones, sometimes with Siegfried defeating Rothbart in hand-to-hand combat.

When the Bourmeister production toured in the West in 1956 it created a considerable stir, one result being that he repeated the production for the Paris Opéra. This version — revived frequently in different Paris sites, such as the courtyard of the Louvre and the Palais des Congrès, and with changes of décor — has been the Paris production until Nureyev introduced his new version last month.

Nureyev's version, d'après Petipa and Ivanov, is of considerable interest, eclectic and with touches of originality. His overall concept is to treat the story from beginning to end as the prince's dream. As in Vienna 20 years ago, this prince is a dreamer — in no mood to assume the responsibilities or leadership, let alone marriage.

An added opening scene shows a young woman being spirited away by the evil Rothbart. The prince is awakened by his rather sinister looking tutor to join his friends, and in the dream the tutor is transformed into Rothbart — and danced by the same dancer.

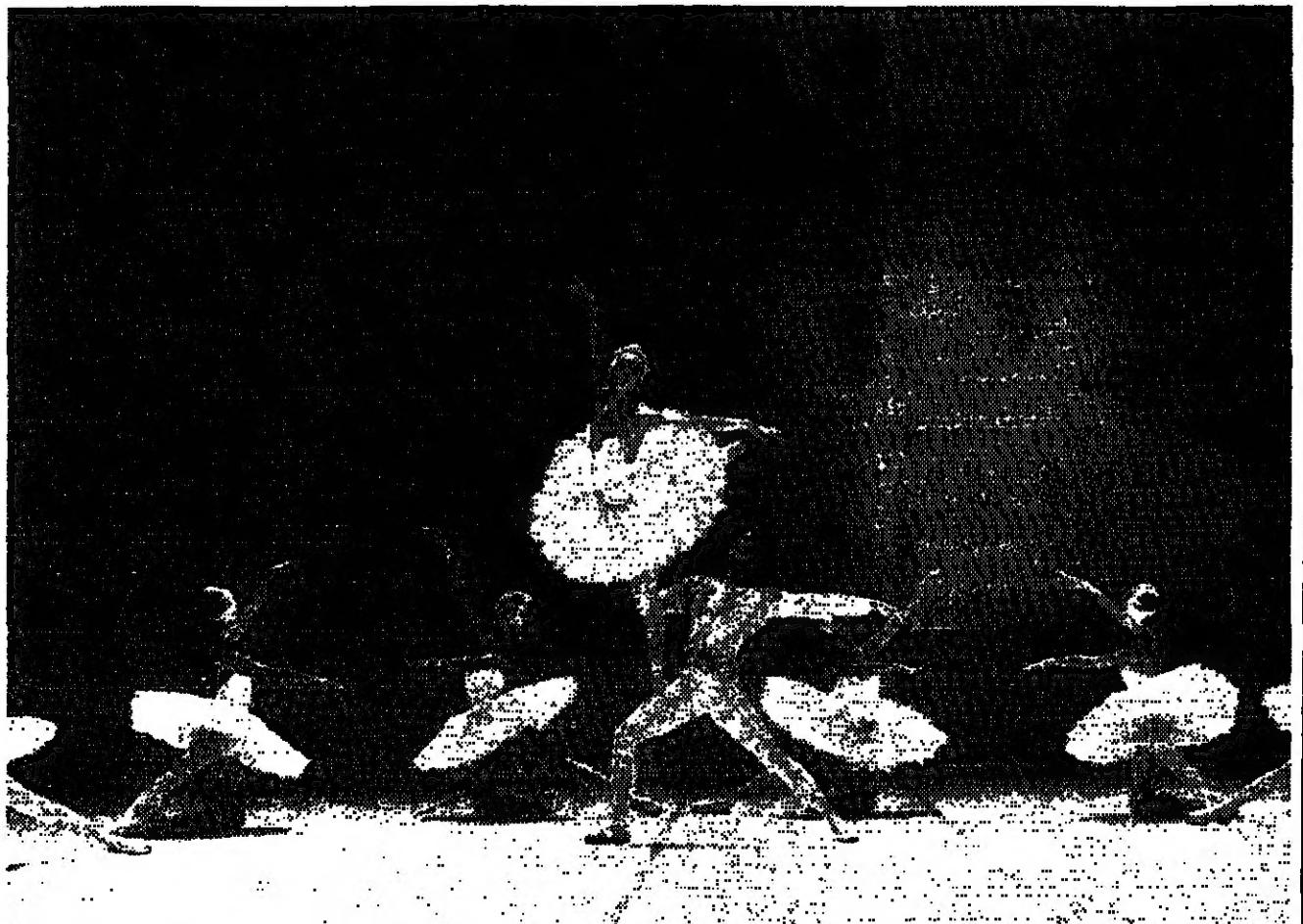
The role of Rothbart is further enhanced by a vigorous virtuosic variation introduced into the middle of the Black Swan pas de deux in Act 3.

Nureyev also greatly enhances the role of traditional mime in the middle two acts, although the opening act has become largely a succession of seemingly unmotivated dances.

The most welcome change is a return to a semblance of a tragic ending. Dream or no dream, this version is a metaphor for an impossible love. There is no overflowing of the lake, but Rothbart again sweeps up Odette — as in the opening scene — and they rise beyond the reach of the prince, who collapses.

This new "Swan Lake" has solid assets in the sets of Edio Frigerio and the costumes of the Franca Squarapino. Frigerio has devised a vast, square-cornered space in a Victorian Gothic style with a back wall that slides apart to reveal watery scenes that vaguely evoke Monet, while Squarapino has created Italian Renaissance costumes in subdued hues. Despite the mixture of styles — after all, one can do anything in a dream — the result is harmonious and appealing.

Finally, the return of "Swan Lake" to the company's repertoire is welcome for the health of the company. The double role of Odette-Odile is one of the most testing in the repertoire, the Paris troupe has a lot of young ballerinas who can only benefit from coming to grips with it. In the first cast, Elisabeth Platel and Claude de Valpian displayed solid technique but not yet a great deal of character, and much the same could be said for the attractive prince of Charles Jude. Patrice Bart made the most of his double role as the tutor and Rothbart, giving a brilliant account of his new, close-to-the-ground Act 3 variation.



Elisabeth Platel and Charles Jude in Nureyev's Paris "Swan Lake."



It's Lift-Off Time For Digital Sound

by Hans Fantel

NEW YORK — In the history of the phonograph, last year is likely to be remembered as a watershed separating two eras of recorded sound: analog and digital.

Not that digital sound dates from 1984. Its invention, in fact, was not a single flash of anyone's inspiration but an accretion dating back to Napoleonic times when a French nobleman, Baron Augustin Cauchy, laid the mathematical foundations that were later radically elaborated by Dr. Claude Shannon of Bell Laboratories into the theory basic to digital encoding. But 1984 unquestionably is the year in which digital sound came into its own as a force in the market.

At the year's beginning, the technical merits of digital sound were no longer in doubt; yet, whether the new format would find the public acceptance to assure its commercial health was still uncertain. Now that question has been resoundingly resolved, and digital sound — as embodied in the Compact Disk — is clearly destined to be the standard of the future. Next to the introduction of electricity into the process of sound recording in 1925, this is the most far-reaching technical shift in more than a century of phonography.

To appreciate the nature of this shift in its intellectual and technical aspects, one must turn to the ideas of Thomas S. Kuhn, the eminent historian of science. Kuhn points out that different precepts about nature predominate at different historical periods and shape the scientific imagination as well as the technology that grows from it. The current changes in methods of sound recording illustrate this strikingly.

When Thomas Edison conceived the idea of sound recording in 1877, the prevailing imagery of invention was mechanical, conditioned by the machines that had transformed life during the Industrial Revolution. Accordingly, it took shape as a purely mechanical contraption, wiggling in analog motion to the musical sound waves, dependent on needle and horn. There was, in consequence,

a kind of harmonious coherence between Edison's inventive mind, the mental cast of the surrounding culture and the character of his product.

By the late 20th century, the dominant mode of scientific and technical thought had changed. Physical reality was no longer perceived in terms of classical mechanics as a continuous exchange of forces. Physical reality was seen in terms of quanta that shape the universe through the action of discontinuous packets. As a conceptual mode and style of thought, this relates also to the computer's way of dealing with data — chopping all forms of information into binary bits. Since the digital phonograph deals with music in the form of computerized bits, it brings the method of sound recording in line with the prevalent technological and intellectual climate. One might say that the digital phonograph restores the original harmonious coherence between the instrument and its era.

But in a trading civilization, ideas are proved not only in the laboratory but also in the market. It is in this respect that 1984 has placed history's stamp of confirmation on the idea of digital sound. Final figures are not yet in, but it is evident that sales of digital record players have spurred in the closing months of last year.

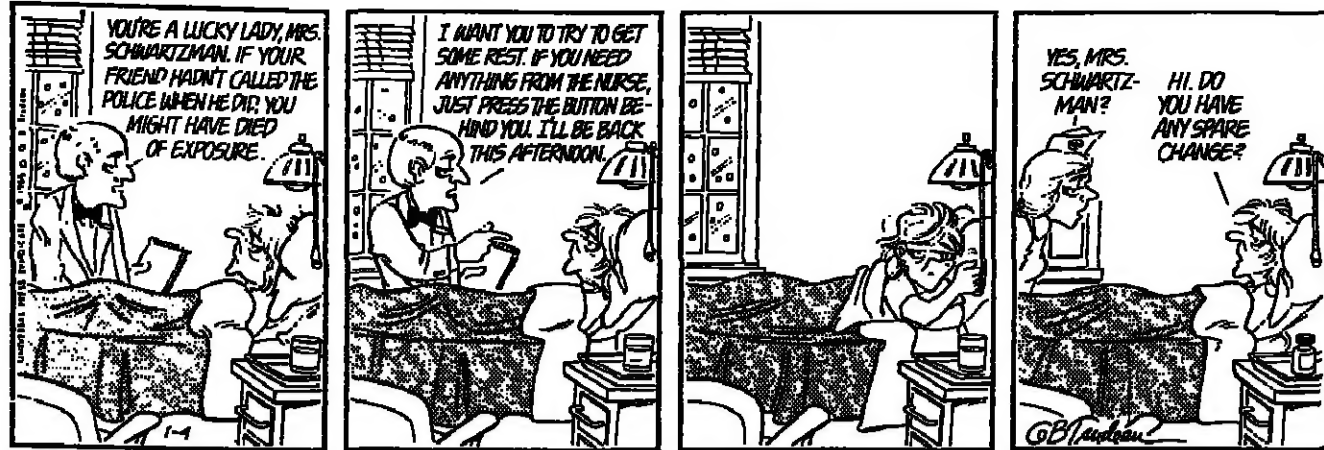
ONE reason for this sharply accelerated growth curve is a kind of digital population explosion. Almost everyone who hears a good digital sound system is so enraptured by its superior sound that he wants to share his enthusiasm with music-minded friends. Thus, public awareness spreads in geometric progression — somewhat like the multiplication of rabbits.

Victor Hugo is to blame, among other things, for the old saw about nothing being more powerful than an idea whose time has come. It's not really a provable statement, but as a case in point one might cite the digital phonograph in 1984.

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Portugal's Holiday Staple

by Patrick Reyna

LISBON—Holiday tables elsewhere are high with seasonal specialties like roast goose, turkey or ham, but in Portugal from Christmas to Epiphany, everyone looks forward to yet another serving of the daily favorite—*bacalhao*, or dried, salted codfish.

The day before Christmas, President Ramalho Eanes sat down to a codfish lunch in the presidential palace with three Portuguese emigrant families home for the holidays from France, West Germany and Luxembourg.

Boiled codfish garnished with potatoes and broccoli cut across political lines on Christmas Eve in the homes of Mario Soares, the Socialist prime minister, his conservative opponent Francisco Lucas Pires and the Communist Party leader, Alvaro Cunhal.

The same dish, perhaps this time with chopped onions or cream sauce, also appeared on menus for New Year's Eve and for Epiphany, the Feast of the Three Kings, this Sunday. In between and during the rest of the year, people in this country of 10 million

will eat *bacalhao* for lunch and dinner—and even for breakfast in some places.

No one is certain when Portugal's love affair with the *flet amigo* or "old faithful"—as the fish is known here—began, but for centuries Portuguese have fished the icy North Atlantic where the cod lives.

The government regulatory commission for cod sales estimates annual per capita consumption at 17 pounds (7.7 kilograms). The commission says at least 3.3 pounds are eaten during the holiday period.

Because of a variety of international regulations, the Portuguese fishing fleet's annual 15,000-ton quota cannot meet the country's demand for cod. So Portugal imports an additional 25,000 tons from Iceland, 20,000 tons from Canada, 18,000 tons from Norway and lesser amounts from Denmark and the United States.

Although cod is eaten fresh in many countries, in Portugal *bacalhao* is always dried and salted, except for the heads, which are sold fresh as special delicacies. The cod arrives "wet," or fresh, in Portugal, where it is salted and dried on huge racks.

The pungent odor of salt cod permeates Portuguese supermarkets as well as the smallest village shops where the flattened,

triangular pieces decorate the windows like so many grayish, salted kites.

Salt cod may have been what gave early Portuguese mariners an edge on the rest of the world's sailors as they set forth in the 15th and 16th centuries on their voyages of discovery. The dried fish kept indefinitely and provided captains and crews with a nourishing if boring diet.

VASCO da Gama munched on *bacalhao* as he rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1489, and another Portuguese navigator in the service of Charles V of Spain, Fernão de Magalhães, better known as Magellan, probably grew tired of it in the three years it took him to become the first captain to circumnavigate the globe.

Although fast-food restaurants have come to Lisbon and the country's bigger cities, there appears little danger that the Portuguese will abandon the *bacalhao* for something like a hamburger. After all, as everyone here knows, there are at least 365 ways to prepare *bacalhao*—one for each day of the year.

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Following Piero's Trail

by R.W. Apple Jr.

EACH generation makes its own list of the greatest artists of the past; it is not uncommon for someone who was little known in his own lifetime, like Vermeer, to be judged a paragon hundreds of years later. In our own day, perhaps the most dramatic example of the upgrading of a painter's reputation is that of Piero della Francesca, that mysterious genius of the quattrocento from the Tuscan backwater of Sansepolcro. Almost ignored in the 19th century (Ruskin barely mentions him), Piero is acknowledged today to be one of the greatest artists who ever lived, worthy of comparison to Leonardo or Van Eyck.

His relatively few surviving pictures appeal strongly to our modern eyes, conditioned as they are by Cubism and Cézanne, because he was a master of geometry and volume. There is something almost abstract in his faces, and there are no grandiose flourishes. As Aldous Huxley, a great admirer, put it: "A natural, spontaneous and unpretentious grandeur—this is the leading quality of all Piero's work. He is majestic without being at all strained, theatrical or hysterical—as Handel is majestic, not as Wagner." To which I would add that Piero infuses his subjects with a timeless serenity that is devoid of sweetness. It is that which guarantees, in the words of the late Kenneth Clark, that he will remain on the creative pinnacle "even when the tide of taste that carried him there has withdrawn."

We know relatively little about his life—not even, for sure, to whom he was apprenticed, although it is thought likely that he first worked with Domenico Veneziano. He was born about 1420 in Sansepolcro (sometimes called Borgo San Sepolcro), a town in the upper Tiber Valley between Assisi and Florence, and spent most of his life there, dying there on Oct. 12, 1492—the very day that another Italian, Christopher Columbus, made his momentous discovery on the other side of the world. But he also worked in Florence and Urbino, in Ferrara and Rimini, and he clearly came into contact with and was deeply influenced by the work of the Florentine Masaccio and the Flemish Rogier van der Weyden, who also spent time in Ferrara.

American museums, so rich in the work of so many Old Masters, afford little opportunity to relish the genius of Piero della Francesca. In New York, there is only the Frick Collection's fragment of the great St. Augustine altarpiece, painted for Sansepolcro; two other fragments, one in the Frick, the other in the National Gallery in Washington, were probably done by an assistant. The only other universally acknowledged Piero in the United States are in New England—a "Virgin and Child with Four Angels" at the Clark Institute in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and a powerful "Hercules" in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston.

To see Piero whole, one must devote several days to the project and visit the places south and southeast of Florence where much of his best work remains: Arezzo, a somewhat forbidding place, and Perugia, self-confident on its hill-top, and Monterchi, an out-of-the-way hamlet that most travelers speed past, and Sansepolcro itself, a compact little town of 6,000 people with ridged red roofs, and Urbino, the city of Raphael, with its glorious Ducal Palace, and finally Rimini, now a grotesque overbuilt resort. There are other Piero masterpieces to be seen elsewhere in Europe, but not many; more about them later. A good approach is to take a three-day trip, starting and ending in Florence, traversing some magnificent scenery, but concentrating on this one great artist. (On the way you will not want to miss the Fra Angelicos in Cortona or the Giotto in Assisi; the Blue Guide to Northern Italy will lead you to those delights and many more, but you will have to lengthen your trip accordingly.)

While you are visiting the Uffizi, before setting off, take special note of the Urbino diptych, which depicts Federico da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino—a celebrated general who was the sworn enemy of Piero's early patron, Sigismondo Malatesta—and his wife, Battista Sforza. They face each other in profile, against a panoramic landscape: she wan and almost lifeless, in jewels and clothes rendered with a Flemish passion for detail, he book-nosed, dark and powerful, in a simple red cassock and matching flat hat. On the reverse they approach each other in ceremonial chariots, accompanied by various Virtues; beneath are verses extolling his triumphs and her restraint. The handling of color and light is incredibly deft and delicate, never melodramatic.

Arezzo, just 50 miles (80 kilometers) down Route 53-bis leads north along the Tiber to Città di Castello, and from there you fork left on SS21 to Monterchi, where Piero's mother was born. Monterchi is relegated to the small print by the guidebooks, and until recently there were no signs to tell the traveler that there was anything to detain him. It was taken there many years ago by an old friend, Rainaldo Butoni, a Piero fanatic who lives in Perugia, and I have been back



Piero's "Resurrection" in Sansepolcro.

the autostrada, was the birthplace of Petrarch, the poet, of Guido, who invented our musical scale, and of Vasari, the artist and biographer of artists. But it owes its modern fame to Piero, who painted a St. Mary Magdalen in the cathedral about 1466, and covered the choir in the Church of San Francesco with his mighty frescoes of the Legend of the True Cross.

Already hanging in flakes from the walls 140 years ago, they have been repeatedly restored, most recently according to a system whereby heavily damaged areas have been filled in with a distracting, supposedly neutral buff color. The lighting is not all that it might be, the church is often crowded and tour guides deliver their spiels, usually full of misinformation, in voices better suited to the parade ground. But the pictures are great enough to withstand all of that and more. Symmetry vying with irregularity, the pale colors of the palette and the skillful and unobtrusive use of perspective combine to yield a remarkable monumentality. The Queen of Sheba adores the wood from which the cross was made and visits Solomon in two of the most famous scenes; Constantine and Heraclius defeat infidels in two others. "The Dream of Constantine" is usually counted as the most dramatic of Piero's visions. For me, the most gripping passage in the frescoes is not any of the hundreds of human figures that are to be seen or glimpsed, but the rearing gray horse at the extreme left of Constantine's victory, seemingly ready to gallop off the wall, washed by what Clark calls "the most perfect morning light in all of Renaissance painting."

After lunch, make for Perugia, like Arezzo an old Etruscan city. As H.V. Morton remarks in "A Traveler in Italy," the curious, haughty beauty of Piero's women has an Etruscan quality about it, and so do many of the faces you will see as you stroll down the Corso Vannucci, Perugia's main street, to the National Gallery of Umbria. One of the least-known of the great museums of Italy, it contains major works by Perugino and Pinturicchio, a rare if wretchedly preserved example of the work of Domenico Veneziano, and a polyptych attributed to Piero. After Arezzo, you will have no difficulty in coming to the same conclusion as the experts—that most of it is the clumsy work of others; but the Annunciation at the top, especially the brilliant perspective and the glowing color of the colonnade, is pure Piero.

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Detail from the frescoes in Arezzo.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA	GERMANY	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). RECEITAL—Jan. 6: Herbert Tachezi organ (Bach). Museum of Mankind (tel: 93.45.41). EXHIBITION—To Jan. 20: "Medieval Art from Serbian Monasteries." Sintrop (tel: 532.40). Ballet—Jan. 10: "The Fairy Doll" (Hassler). OPERA—Jan. 6 and 11: "The Queen of Spades" (Tchaikovsky). Jan. 7: "Lohengrin" (Wagner). Jan. 8: "Elektra" (R. Strauss). Jan. 9: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini). OPERA—Jan. 5: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss). Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32). CISICAL—Jan. 5-6, 10-11: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber). Volksoper (tel: 533.40). OPERA—Jan. 5: "The Cenci" (Kalmann). Jan. 6: "The Merry Widow" (Lehar).	BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). Ballet—Jan. 5: "Nutcracker" (Ivanov, Tchaikovsky). Jan. 11: "Les Interminables du Cœur" (Pepi, Debussy, Wagner). OPERA—Jan. 7: "Aida" (Verdi). Jan. 8: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi). Jan. 9: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart). Jan. 10: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolini). Philharmonie (tel: 25.48.80). CONCERTS—To Jan. 5 and 6: Riccardo Muti conductor (Bach, Beethoven). Jan. 8 and 9: Riccardo Muti conductor, Alexis Weissenberg piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky). COLOGNE, Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 40.50.38). EXHIBITION—To Jan. 13: "Korean Art." Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81). OPERA—Jan. 5: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss). Römisches-Germanisches Museum (tel: 221.23.04). EXHIBITION—To Jan. 27: "The Treasures of San Marco." FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 134.04.00). Ballet—Jan. 7: "Swan Lake" (Pepi/Ivanov, Tchaikovsky). CONCERTS—Jan. 10 and 11: Radio Symphony Orchestra of Frankfurt, Stefan Kramarsky (Tchaikovsky). OPERA—Jan. 5: "Gaspardone" (McKenzie-Ware Duo, Honegger). Cafe Theater (tel: 77.14.66). THEATER—Jan. 6-11: "The Road of the Grasspate" (The Smell of the Crowd) (Newley). HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.53). Ballet—Jan. 5 and 7: "Tristan" (Béjart/Neumeier, Tchaikovsky). Jan. 8: "Homage to George Balanchine" (Balanchine/Neumeier, Tchaikovsky). OPERA—Jan. 6: "Lohengrin" (Wagner). Jan. 9: "Cosi fan tutte" (Verdi). Jan. 11: "Don Carlos" (Verdi). MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16). OPERA—Jan. 5: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini). Jan. 6 and 9: "Arabella" (R. Strauss). Jan. 8 and 11: "Joan of Arc at the Stake" (Honegger). Jan. 10: "Adriana Lecouvreur" (Cilea).	TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel: 213.31.28). EXHIBITION—To Feb. 3: "The Interminables of Ceramic Art in East and West." Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 662.59.01). Jan. 13: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Seichi Mitsuishi conductor (J. Strauss). Korakuen Stadium (tel: 811.21.11). CIRCUS—To Feb. 17: Korakuen Great American Circus. Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 822.21.11). Jan. 8: Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Willi Boskovsky conductor (J. Strauss). Jan. 9: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Tadaaki Otaka conductor (Beethoven, Stravinsky). Jan. 10: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Seichi Mitsuishi conductor (J. Strauss). Jan. 14: New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Takashi Asahina conductor (Tchaikovsky).	AMSTERDAM, Museum Fodor (tel: 24.99.19). EXHIBITION—To Jan. 20: "Dutch Drawings Since 1945." EXHIBITION—To Jan. 6: "Rembrandt as Teacher." Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh (tel: 76.48.81). EXHIBITION—To April 15: "Dutch Identity." Stedelijk Museum (tel: 73.21.66). EXHIBITION—To April 15: "La Grande Parade." Willem-Holthuysen (tel: 26.42.90). EXHIBITION—To Jan. 13: "Masterworks in Silver."
BELGIUM	FRANCE	SCOTLAND	SPAIN
ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). Ballet—Jan. 5: "Coppelia" (Saint-Léon, Delibes). Jan. 6, 9, 11: "Samson et Dalila" (Saint-Saëns). BRUSSELS, Bellevue Museum (tel: 511.44.25). EXHIBITION—To Jan. 20: "Columbian Gold Artifacts." Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.95). CISICAL—Jan. 11: Flanders Philharmonic Orchestra, François Huybrechts conductor (Bach, Sibelius).	PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 28: "Kandinsky." "Homage to Kandinsky." "Galerie Horizon" (tel: 555.58.27). EXHIBITION—To Jan. 26: "Fred Petzert." Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10). EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 7: "Exposition (Viviani, Rousseau)." To Jan. 28: "Watteau (1684-1721)." To Feb. 4: "Zhongshan: Tombs of Forgotten Kings." Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26). EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 28: "French Drawings of the 17th Century." To April 15: "Holbein." Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 234.25.95). EXHIBITION—To Feb. 10: "Hippolyte, Auguste and Paul Flandrin." Palais des Sports (tel: 828.40.90). CIRCUS—To Jan. 13: Moscow Circus. Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73). CONCERTS—Jan. 7: Orchestra Colonne, Claude Bardone conductor (Chopin, Tchaikovsky). Jan. 9 and 10: Orchestra de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Handel, Beethoven). Théâtre des Champs Elysées (tel: 723.22.27). CONCERT—Jan. 8: Orchestra Nationale de France, Tamas Vassary conductor (Mozart). OPERA—To Jan. 7: "La Pêcherie" (Offenbach). RECEITAL—Jan. 9: Marilyn Horne, Paqueter (Schubert, Brahms). Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80). CONCERT—Jan. 6: Nouveau Trio Pasquier (Schubert, Brahms). Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44). OPERA—Jan. 5, 9, 11: "La Fille de Madame Angot" (Leococq). Jan. 6, 8, 10: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss). RECEITAL—Jan. 7: Teresa Berganza mezzo-soprano, Julian Alvarez Perajo piano (Schubert, Schumann).	HONG KONG, City Hall Concert Hall (tel: 790.75.21). CONCERTS—Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra—Jan. 6: Kenneth Schermerhorn conductor, Judith Henley soprano (J. Strauss). Jan. 11 and 12: Kenneth Schermerhorn conductor, Monique Duphil piano (Bernstein, Bruckner).	BARCELONA, Gran Teatre del Liceu (tel: 318.92.77). OPERA—Jan. 5, 8, 10: "Tosca" (Puccini). MADRID, Teatro Real (tel: 248.38.75). CONCERTS—Jan. 10 and 11: Spanish Radio-Television Orchestra and Chorus, Miguel Gómez Martínez conductor (Beethoven). Jan. 11: Spanish National Orchestra and Chorus, Maximiano Valdés conductor (Schumann, Saint-Saëns).
DENMARK	ITALY	SWITZERLAND	UNITED STATES
COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.26). EXHIBITIONS—To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters." "Aboriginal Art." Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47). CONCERT—Jan. 6: Radio Light Orchestra, Roman Zeilinger conductor (Mozart, Strauss). Tivoli Hall (tel: 14.17.65). OPERA—Jan. 5: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Jan. 11: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni). MUSICAL—Jan. 5, 7-11: "Guys and Dolls" (Loesser).	BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99). OPERA—Jan. 8-9, 11: "The Merry Widow" (Lehar). MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26). OPERA—Jan. 5, 8, 10: "Carmen" (Bizet). Jan. 6, 9, 11: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini). RECEITAL—Jan. 7: Renata Scotti soprano, Thomas Fulton piano (Scarlati, Respighi). PARMA, Teatro Regio (tel: 22003). RECEITAL—Jan. 10: Renata Scotti soprano, Thomas Fulton piano (Scarlati, Respighi). ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89). CONCERTS—Jan. 6-8: Orchestra	GENEVA, Petit Palais (tel: 46.14.33). EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 15: "Steinlen." To Feb. 24: "F. K. Goetsch 1900-1984." ZURICH, Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.20). Ballet—Jan. 6 and 11: "Time Out of Mind" (MacDonald, Cresson). OPERA—Jan. 5: "Tosca" (Puccini). Jan. 10: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti).	NEW YORK, Lincoln Center (tel: 870.59.60). New York City Ballet—Jan. 10: "Jewels" (Balanchine, Fauré, Stravinsky). Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00). EXHIBITION—To Feb. 3: "Robert Motherwell."

WEEKEND

HOTELS	HOLIDAYS
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TRAVEL

What's Doing in Brussels

by Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS — Brussels is one of Europe's most comfortable and friendly cities. Getting around is easy; parks and museums are uncrowded and scantily attended; every other house seems to be a restaurant; and often a surprisingly good one; people are polite and English is almost a national language.

As Europe's capital, the seat of the European Community's mammoth bureaucracy and home-away-from-home for countless corporations, Brussels is a cosmopolitan city. A multitude of nationalities rub shoulders in the streets, while restaurants and theaters cater to a wide variety of tastes in food and entertainment. Yet underneath this easygoing international exterior, Belgium's capital is in a state of flux. Its center of gravity is shifting subtly, fragmenting into rival areas, each with its own offerings.

For some visitors the city is important today as the site of Europe's newest Modern Art Museum. For others it has become one of the most lively centers of the antiques trade. English speakers value the amount of English-language entertainment available — far more than in any other Continental city. As for restaurants, Brussels has always had many of course, but new pockets of gastronomy are opening up.

A decade or so ago, the social epicenter of Brussels, the area to which visitors automatically gravitated, was the Place de Brouckère, dominated by the old Metropole Hotel with the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (opera and ballet) a block away, and the Boulevards Anspach and Adolphe Max, a bustling thoroughfare of commerce dividing the city in half. Today, this part of town seems increasingly shabby, dark and run-down. By contrast, the Grand Place, which has always been the city's greatest glory, is becoming even more attractive as more entry streets are confined to pedestrians, reducing the flow of traffic through Europe's finest medieval square. Why they refuse to ban vehicles outright, as conservationists demand, remains a mystery.

Old favorites are still there. At the Roi d'Espagne Café in the northwest corner, patrons quaff their beer under inflated pig's bladders in the company of a stuffed horse. At night, the gold-painted facades of the old Guild Houses are magnificently illuminated, while on Saturday and Sunday morning, when traffic is excluded, the celebrated flower market lights up the Grand Place with a quite different array of colors.

A short distance from the south side of the square is the renowned fountain of Manneken Pis, a bronze statuette of an unbalanced cherub. To the north, the Petite Rue des Bouchers still leads into Europe's single most densely concentrated mass of gastronomic excellence. And at this time of year,

many of the restaurants packed into these tiny streets offer a splendid array of game from the Ardennes Forest.

After dinner, the cozy Estaminet on the Grasmart, a tiny bar with antique oak benches, is still the place for a nightcap of Gueuze, the bitter beer brewed without yeast and found only in Brussels. The more adventurous may try La Mort Subite, the echoing student café on the Rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, which hasn't seen a paint pot in this century.

Yet, while the Grand Place and its environs are deservedly the city's single biggest tourist attraction, other areas are bidding for attention. None more so than the area between the Place Royale and the Grand and Petit Sablon squares. The artistic event of the decade in Brussels was the opening in October of the new Modern Art Museum to coincide with the modernization of the old Beaux Arts Museum, which adjoins it on the southern side of the Place Royale. The result is a huge museum complex, covering the entire history of Western art and now one of the most modern and best arranged and lighted collections in Europe.

The visitor entering the Beaux Arts from the Rue de la Régence first wanders through its high 19th-century galleries, which house the museum's 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century collection, now rehoused with greatly improved lighting. A separate part of the old museum building displays its medieval masters, including a special section devoted entirely to Brueghel. A short passageway leads from the old museum into the stylish new Modern Art Museum, an underground labyrinth consisting of eight semicircular, sunken floors, with windows looking out on a huge conical light shaft with a pond at the bottom. Although the modern section contains works by Henry Moore and Arp, its collection is devoted mainly to Belgian artists, including Ensor, Delvaux and Magritte. Belgian art may not be the most exciting, but the museum makes the best of it. Admission to the museums, which are open daily, except Monday, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., is free. The new museum also allows access to a redecorated 18th-century palace, Aitlenhof, on the edge of the Mont de la Cour. Its dazzling white and gold facade is reminiscent of the Baroque palaces of Vienna.

Only a few yards away, the Rue de la Régence leads into the Square du Petit Sablon, a pretty square, floodlit at night, with a garden in the center surrounded by 48 columns, each bearing a statue representing a traditional Brussels craft. Below the Petit Sablon is the Place du Grand Sablon, a much bigger square, full of antique shops and, on Sundays, the site of a big antique fair that many people believe one of the best in Europe. Certainly, the selection seems just as good as in the more fashionable areas of Paris's Flea Market, and prices are definitely lower. After inspecting these stalls, walk a quarter-mile along the Rue Haute to the capital's own Flea Market, centered in the Place du Jeu de Balle. It displays an enticing pile of old Belgian junk, including everything you don't need but cannot live without. Bargain ruthlessly.

The Sablons, once a rather poor area, is



The Palais de Justice seen from Place Royale.

becoming a distinctly fashionable neighborhood as developers snap up the old Flemish houses near the square and turn them into expensive homes and apartments. Smart shops and restaurants are sprouting all over the place. No surprise, then, that in Belgian French, the equivalent of gentrification is *Sablonsation*.

WHILE Belgians expect to eat copiously, they also like to dine in grand style. The Maison du Cygne, on the Grand Place at No. 9 (tel: 511.82.44), is grand and comfortable and offers diners one of the most spectacular views in Europe. Try the *fruits de mer et homard*, a mixture of lobster and turbot in flaky pastry. Expect to pay at least 2,000 Belgian francs (about \$32) a head, excluding wine.

Less opulent but serving finer food — it has three Michelin stars — is Comme Chez Soi, 23 Place Royale (tel: 512.29.21), a short walk away. This is a small, serious-minded restaurant where reservations are essential. Specialties include a lobster casserole. Dinner will cost at least 3,000 Belgian francs, with wine, a person. Among the many good restaurants concentrated in the Petite Rue des Bouchers area are Chez Vincent, Aux Armes de Bruxelles and Chez Léon. Dinner at these will cost around 750 Belgian francs.

The thick forests that surround the city and are one of its glories hide expensive restaurants like the noted Villa Lorraine on the Avenue du Vivier d'Oie (tel: 374.31.63). In summer eat outside on a shaded terrace surrounded by woods. Specialties include escallops of duck liver cooked with figs and, in winter, venison cutlets cooked with truffles. Count on from 3,000 Belgian francs a head. But the woods also harbor such less grand eating places as the Abbaye du Rouge-Cloître, off the Chaussée de Tervuren (tel: 672.45.25). Here, meals are served in a long,

paneled dining room in the old abbey, with an open fire at one end. Try the immense set menu at 1,300 Belgian francs (without wine). The restaurant is an ideal place for a Sunday lunch, followed by a tramp into the surrounding beech woods.

THE best expensive hotel is the Amigo (tel: 511.59.10), a fine old Flemish palace with tapestries on the walls and flagged stone floors, just behind the Grand Place. A double room and bath costs around 4,000 Belgian francs a night. More modern and still close to the city center is the Royal Windsor (tel: 511.42.15) on the Rue Duquessnoy, where rooms are 4,000 to 5,000 Belgian francs. The Astoria (tel: 217.62.90), 103 Rue Royale, is a hotel in the grand old European style that has fallen on hard times but it offers good value at 2,000 to 3,000 Belgian francs. For a clean, inexpensive family hotel, try the du Congrès on the Rue du Congrès (tel: 217.18.90). It has no frills but is quite central and gives sound value at less than 2,000 Belgian francs a room. The British Embassy often lodges families there while they are looking for permanent accommodations.

A major innovation in recent years, and one reason the city is easy to move about in, is the Métro, a safe, clean, well-lighted subway that comes in from the eastern suburbs and cuts across the city. Tickets cost 28 Belgian francs for any distance. But the Métro has also contributed to the shift in the city's center, by linking the Quai aux Briches and the Place Sainte-Catherine on the western side with the rest of town. An old canal, where once barges carrying fish from Ostend to the capital were unloaded, has now been turned into a series of illuminated ponds leading down to the old Church of St. Catherine. The merchants' warehouses on each side are mostly restaurants, specializing in

seafood. If you dine along the Quai aux Briches, the place for an aperitif beforehand is the Spinnepokke, an 18th-century Flemish farmhouse turned into a small bar and eatery, a couple of minutes' walk away on the Place Jardin aux Fleurs.

So far as drinks are concerned, the city's speciality is Belgian beer, and there are more than 48 varieties, some in corked bottles, some drawn direct from the cask. Try Kriek, a cherry-flavored variety of Gueuze and much less bitter, or the raspberry beer called Framboise. The dark, sweet Trappist beers, made at local monasteries, are too heavy for some. But Oude Hoegaarden, unfiltered and fruity, is much lighter. Prices range from 60 to 120 Belgian francs a glass.

The city's weekly English-language magazine, The Bulletin, lists all theaters, films and concerts, recommends restaurants and museums and provides a synopsis of local news and features. In particular, it provides details of English-language theater. The Bulletin is on sale all over town, at 50 Belgian francs, but buy a copy at the airport or station on arrival because it's an indispensable guide. Those interested in dance will need no introduction to Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, which has been celebrating its 25th anniversary this year.

For most of the winter this company will be at the Cirque Royal or the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, featuring Béjart's latest principal dancer, the American ballerina Shonach Mirk. Several new centers of theatrical activity this winter include Plan-K, a converted sugar mill on the Rue de Manchester, which offers a variety of plays in many languages as well as dance. In the suburbs are old favorites like the Erasmus House at Anderlecht, preserved as a museum and full of furniture, books and manuscripts that belonged to the great Renaissance scholar. Closed Tuesday and Friday.

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The New York Times

Offbeat Guides for Travelers

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — So many new travel guidebook series have appeared in the last few years that it's often hard to decide which is best for your trip. Each offers something a bit different.

Among the latest collections in U.S. bookstores are six offbeat series that originated outside the United States. They are quality alternatives to such standards as Fodor's, Fielding's, Frommer's, Birnbaum, Mitchell and the Blue Guides.

The new series — Insight, Dumont, Companion Guides, Travel Survival Kits, Gault-Millau and Knopf's — share a common characteristic: They are aimed at experienced travelers with a strong interest in learning about the place they are visiting. Their strength (with the exception of the Gault-Millau restaurant series) is the in-depth detail they provide on history and culture. You don't buy one of these guides if all you are looking for is the most comfortable hotel or a good beach resort.

In most cases, the texts won't become outdated anytime soon, which makes the books good holiday gifts for travelers whose plans are still in the indefinite future. The "how-to" advice has been relegated, quite properly, to an appendix, since it is assumed many travelers already know how.

Two of the series — Insight and Travel Survival Kits — feature less-visited Asian and African nations and keep the low-budget traveler very much in mind. Two others — Dumont and Companion — are long-standing historical and cultural series popular in their home countries. The remaining two — Gault-Millau and Knopf — are specialty guides.

Each series (with one exception, noted below) has been attractively designed. The maps, generally, are excellent and the photographs appealing. These are books to read before you go and to carry along on the trip for handy reference.

Insight Guides

A sprightly series, the Insight guides highlight contemporary life in a number of Asian, Pacific and Western Hemisphere nations. One of this year's books, "Southern California," describes "The L.A. Sound," for example, and notes in a chapter on "The Sporting Lifestyle" that today's boy-girl opening line in the city is "So where do you work out?"

Originating in Singapore in 1970, the series was the idea of Hans Johannes Hofer, a West German student of book production, who has given them a classy, well-packaged style: lots of good, clear maps and splashy color photos. The series has grown to more than 20 titles, which are released in the United States by Prentice-Hall, the New York publishing firm.

The books are put together by teams of writers, editors and photographers who are acquainted with each region. The staff numbered 30 for the Southern California book, and the list of authors reads like a Who's Who of L.A. free-lance writers. Each writes on a special aspect of the city — its people, its moods, its temptations — and they provide an unusual as well as an informed look at what makes Los Angeles tick.

Among other destinations in the series: Bali, Burma, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Java, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, the American Southwest, Florida, Northern California, New England and Mexico. (Prentice-Hall, about \$15 paper.)

Travel Survival Kits

This jaunty series is directed at individual travelers who shun escorted tours to explore remote parts on their own. As the name suggests, it presents the basic, practical information needed to get along. The series got its start in 1974 when Tony and Maureen Wheeler, a British couple now living in Australia, toured Southeast Asia and produced what became a very popular guide for the world's vagabond youth, "South-East Asia on a Shoestring," now in its fourth edition.

Their firm, Lonely Planet, now has published more than 30 titles by a variety of authors and is one of Australia's largest independent publishers. Their latest book, all 820 pages of it, is about China. The series has been distributed in the United States for about six years.

The series is divided into two categories: "On a Shoestring," compact editions for the low-budget traveler, and "Travel Survival Kits," appealing to a wider audience.

The series' authors tend to be young adventurers, and they bring a lively, upbeat tone to the texts. These are attractive books with good maps and color photography. (Lonely Planet, from \$7 to \$15 paper for "Survival Kits" and \$2.95 for phrasebooks.)

Dumont Guides

It's the past — art, architecture and history — that is the focus of this longtime German-language series, which is just now being updated and translated for English-speaking readers. About 80 titles have been published in German in the last 20 years. The first two available in English are "Paris and the Ile de France" and "Ireland."

These books are written not by a team but by individual authors. They are experts in their field, says the publisher, who can bring to the books "sophisticated knowledge of art and history." Klaus Bussman, the author of the Paris book, is professor of art history at the Professional College in Münster.

As an example of the historical detail included, the book devotes the first 100 of its 519 pages to the rise of Paris from its beginnings to the "Transformation of the City Since de Gaulle."

The guides (to countries, regions and cities) have been "extremely successful" in Germany, says the publisher, and are also being translated into Dutch.

The firm plans to publish about six titles a year. Upcoming early next year are guides to the Greek islands, the French Riviera and the Loire Valley. A Tuscany guide is due in the fall. To follow are Egypt, Scandinavia, Mexico, Japan, India, London, Israel and South America. (Stewart, Tabori & Chung, about \$13 to \$15 paper.)

Companion Guides

Like Dumont, these books have been published abroad for a number of years — beginning in the 1960s in Britain — and only

in the last two years have been made readily available from a U.S. publisher.

Their aim, too, is to provide an expert's guidance to understanding a country's historical and cultural heritage.

The differences between the two series are in appearance and content. The Dumont guides have a sleek, modern look to them with an easy-to-read page layout. The color photos are excellent. The look of the Companion guides, on the other hand, borders on the old-fashioned; they have fewer pictures, and these are black-and-white.

But the Companion guides take a much broader look at a country, including extensive observations on the people and their customs. The Dumont series puts its emphasis on full descriptions of art and architectural treasures.

Sometimes a bit scholarly in tone, the Companions are often quite evocative of a place, and the subjective observations of the authors make pleasurable reading.

Among other destinations in the Companion series: Florence, Venice, the Greek islands, mainland Greece, the Loire, London, Normandy, Rome, Shakespeare country, the south of France, the West Highlands of Scotland and Turkey. (Prentice-Hall, about \$13 paper.)

Gault-Millau Guides

Henri Gault and Christian Millau are a pair of witty, controversial French critics of fine dining who are credited with coining the term *nouvelle cuisine*. They rate restaurants and lodgings in a (so-far) short "Best of the World" series (France, Italy, London, Paris, New York, Los Angeles).

Restaurants are scored on a scale of 0 to 20, and exceptionally good places are awarded from one to four chef's hats based only on cooking and not on decor or atmosphere. A top rating is hard to achieve. Only in France does any restaurant get a 19. In "The Best of Italy," a nation of excellent cuisine, only six restaurants rate an 18, and none gets higher. In "The Best of New York," revised this year to include more hotels, shops and nightspots, Lutèce is ranked at the top of the city's restaurants, also with an 18.

But the real heart of the guides is in the lively capsule descriptions of each establishment, both fun to read and containing all the information you need to know to make a dining decision. (Crown Publishers, about \$13 paper.)

Knopf Traveler's Guides to Art

These are excellent guides for independent travelers in Europe. They are designed as reference books so readers can quickly find the most important art treasures in or near the cities and towns they visit.

To date, there are three books in the series: France, Italy and, most recently, Britain and Ireland.

The first three are attractive, although a bit heavy in hardcover for easy carrying. They work best for non-students of art, who want to know something (but not everything) about the works they are seeing. Particularly helpful are the biographies of major artists and brief essays on art history and various regional schools of art. (Knopf, \$14.95 hardcover.)

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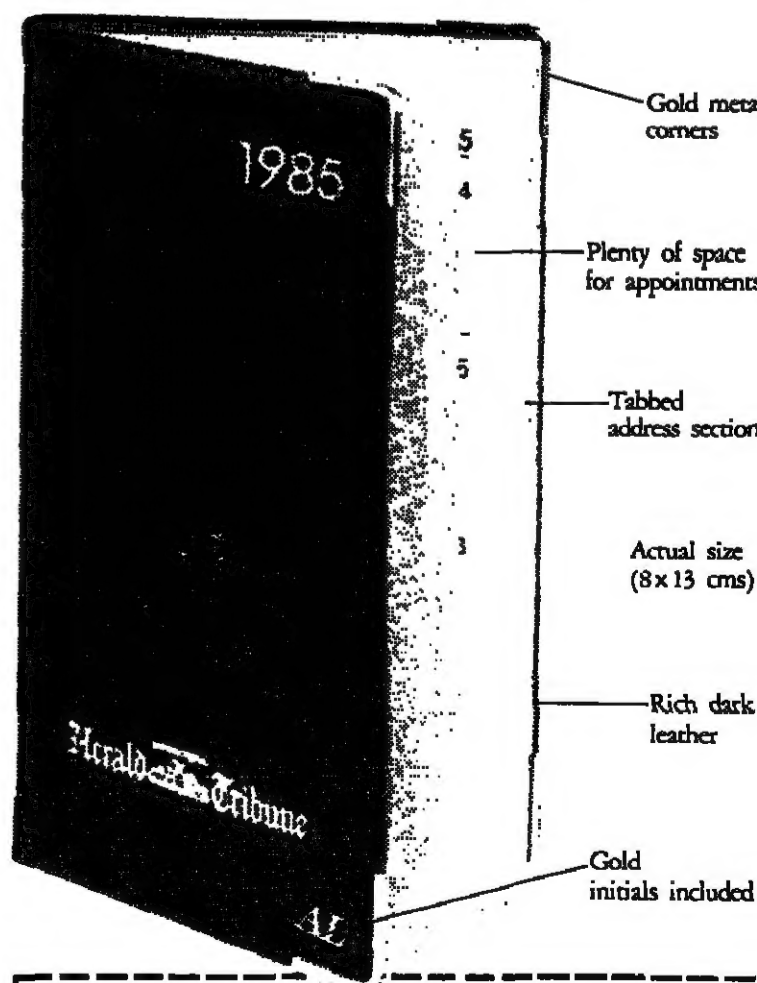
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Herald Tribune

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 68,000,000
Prev. consolidated close 84,422.20
Tables include the following prices
up to the closing on Wall Street

Class	Prev.	Close
Advanced	243	244
Declined	243	244
Unchanged	243	244
Total Issues	243	244
New Issues	243	244
Volume	2,327	2,327
Volume down	2,327	2,327

Class	Prev.	Close
Advanced	243	244
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Unchanged	243	244
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NYSE Prices Skid for 2d Day

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined sharply Thursday when a modest gain suddenly disappeared in a wave of last-hour selling.
IBM and General Motors were among the prominent losers.
The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 12.70 Wednesday, tumbled 9.05 to 1,189.82. It was the first time since Dec. 17 that the Dow index has been below 1,190.
Declining stocks topped advancing ones by an 8-7 ratio. Volume totaled 88.9 million shares, up from 67.8 million shares traded Wednesday.
The Dow average fluctuated during the day, losing ground in early trading but heading higher when some institutional investors came in with organized buying programs. When the buying orders were filled, the day's gains were trimmed back. Then last-hour selling sent the Dow index sharply lower.
Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said psychological factors affected the market rather than any fundamental news. He said traders were "disappointed new investment money did not give the market more of an upward push" and they threw in the towel when they saw the day's gains fading.
Mr. Metz said the stock market probably will sag for the next several weeks because of "limited institutional interest and no individual interest."
Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton Co. called the day's results "very disappointing" with the Dow breaking below 1,190. He said the next test on the downside would be 1,180.
There was a mixture of economic news

throughout the day. The Commerce Department said sales of new single-family homes fell 10.6 percent in November to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$91.0 million. It was the worst setback in nearly three years.
In another report, new factory orders in November increased 4.3 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$193.81 billion. It was the biggest improvement since June of 1983. Factory orders had declined in September and October.
U.S. department stores reported pre-Christmas sales were up modestly from a year earlier. One analyst estimated the increase for the industry as a whole at 7 to 8 percent.
IBM was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1 to 120.
Atlantic Richfield was second, off 1/2 to 43 1/2. A block of 720,000 shares crossed the NYSE tape at 43 1/2.
Illinois Power was third among the actives, unchanged at 23 1/2.
Polaroid fell 1/2 to 26 1/2. A block of 898,400 shares at 27 1/2.
Southern California Edison was unchanged at 22 1/2. A block of 600,000 shares crossed at 22 1/2.
In the oil group, Phillips shed 1/2 to 42 1/2, Mobil 1/2 to 26 1/2, Sun Co. 1/4 to 44 1/2, and Unocal 1/4 to 34 1/2.
Bristol Myers fell 1/2 to 49 1/2. A spokesman said the company knew of no reason for the decline.
General Motors skidded 1 1/2 to 75 1/2, Ford 1 1/2 to 43 1/2 and Chrysler 1 to 30 1/2.
Hercules fell 1 1/2 to 32 1/2. A block of 425,100 shares crossed at 32 1/2.

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2
General Motors	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2
IBM	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2
General Motors	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2
IBM	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2
General Motors	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2
IBM	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2
General Motors	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2
IBM	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2
General Motors	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2

NASDAQ Index

Class	Prev.	Close
Advanced	243	244
Declined	243	244
Unchanged	243	244
Total Issues	243	244
New Issues	243	244
Volume	2,327	2,327
Volume down	2,327	2,327

AMEX Stock Index

Class	Prev.	Close
Advanced	243	244
Declined	243	244
Unchanged	243	244
Total Issues	243	244
New Issues	243	244
Volume	2,327	2,327
Volume down	2,327	2,327

Standard & Poor's Index

Class	Prev.	Close
Advanced	243	244
Declined	243	244
Unchanged	243	244
Total Issues	243	244
New Issues	243	244
Volume	2,327	2,327
Volume down	2,327	2,327

CAN 800% PROFITS BE ATTAINED?

Every speculator is a romantic, seeking a fiscal Dulcinea, an enchantress, something that offers an alluring challenge. It is infinitely more rewarding, financially and psychologically, to find Dulcinea, the "unwanted," than to hibernate, waiting for IBM to raise its dividend. Life is most vibrant when lived outside the living room; we must strive for goals beyond what a lyricist alluded to, "musing that most mortals are... content, playing Bingo, paying rent." Despite the drop in the Dow, the Dulcinea of the past will quiver again; there are latent CONTROL DATA and WANG'S trading in silence at less than 10 times earnings. There are also incubating NORANDA's, steadily dominant, but physically alive and developing under the lurching and gaseous "Strait" During the depths of the "glut" our analysts unearthed an embryonic oil and gas equity, NHTT LANK RESOURCES (Vancouver Stock Exchange) at \$2; in less than six months "NHTT" added to \$16, before a 4-1 split. Current price? \$4, with evidence of persistent investment-calibre buying.
As a corollary to detecting future "winners" we focus upon seasoned shares, entities of favor with the "Crowd," having recommended BOEING at \$16, FORD below \$16, G.M. at \$40 and SEARS, at \$18 (before splits). At the time, the "Quest" was as unwelcome by the "Street" as Fremont's in Moscow. Perhaps C.G.R.'s most pivotal prophecy was furthered in the summer of 1982, while the Dow was dropping under 800. In retelling the Street, C.G.R. stated "The Dow WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750." And now? We believe the Dow will catapult over 2,000, that a massive inflationary cycle is coalescing amongst the drive of those who insist that deflation will reign. Our forthcoming letter, reviews a low-priced stock that could realize no prominence; in addition, we list "Big Board" shares that may be absorbed at premium prices. For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone:

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Past performance does not guarantee future results

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
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Trip to U.S. Feudalism? His Visit Is Like to Ancient Emperors

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1985

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TECHNOLOGY

Industry Hopes to Perfect Car That Listens to Driver

By MARSHALL SCHUON
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The talking car has been around for five years now, since Nissan's Maxima started jabbering about doors ajar, low fuel and lights left on. Today, though, a more complex technology is on the horizon and it centers on an automobile that listens as well as talks.

Drivers of the late 1980s and early 1990s will converse with what now would be considered super vehicles, according to experts in the field. The idea is not as silly as it might seem, they say, because voice command will promote safety by allowing a driver to keep eyes on the road and hands on the wheel.

Prototypes perform only simple functions, such as starting the engine and turning on the lights and windshield wipers. But the end product is expected to be a car that can be told to tune its radio, alter its interior climate and dial its cellular telephone, as well as respond to questions about engine condition, fuel economy and the driver's trip in general.

Voice command can promote safety in autos, the experts contend.

Renault is one of the manufacturers heavily involved in research on what has come to be called automotive dialogue. Daniel Dubus, chief engineer in the company's Scientific and Technical Affairs Division, said studies over the next year will provide management with sufficient information so a decision can be made on marketing cars that hear and interpret human speech.

Thus far, he said, the research has proved the feasibility of the concept — and turned up some problems as well. The difficulties are the same as those that have plagued other electronic engineers, including those at the Ford Motor Co., which also is investigating the idea's possibilities.

INITIALLY, Renault's work centered on voice control of secondary functions, such as wipers, turn signals and power windows. Part of the research also centered on the sort of information that drivers would want from the car and on how much they would be willing to pay for it, Mr. Dubus said.

At its heart, the system has a central computer and voice-recognition components, and its basic version works well in most sorts of traffic and noise situations. For Renault, word recognition was 93 percent, according to Mr. Dubus, with the car failing to comprehend about 4 percent of what was said to it, and misinterpreting 1 percent.

A computer interprets speech by converting the sound waves to electrical impulses, then translating them into digital form and comparing the combination of digits with a "template" that tells the computer what is meant. The chief difficulty is the wide variation in the way words are said — the inflection, the speed, the accent — and in separating one word from another.

Two forms of the system exist, the speaker-dependent version, in which the computer is trained to recognize a specific person's voice, and the speaker-independent system, which responds to words spoken by any voice at all. The latter is much more complex and less successful, requiring far more computer memory to sort out even a small vocabulary.

The strides in compressing the size of computers while increasing their power are what have made speech recognition in automobiles possible, but the state of the art still is such that speaker-dependent systems are more practical at present. As a specific voice is programmed, the computer learns the frequency

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Dollar Retreats; Gold Off

Profit-Taking Cited in Selling

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar retreated Thursday but still remained near record levels in Europe, with dollar holders extremely nervous. Gold fell early, but finished above the \$300 level.

The British pound advanced on the weaker dollar and dealers said there "was no great panic" by the Bank of England to support it.

After dipping to \$299.50 at the morning fixing, gold closed in London at \$303.50, down from Wednesday's close of \$305.50.

Republic National Bank in New York closed gold at \$302 an ounce, down from \$303 Wednesday.

The New York Commodity Exchange settled the January contract at \$301.40, down from \$302.60. This was the lowest since June 22, 1982, when it settled at \$298.

The dollar fell back from an early surge in Europe and dealers attributed the selling to profit-taking on Wednesday's advance.

"The dollar was overbought for weeks and especially on the first day of the year," said Timothy Summerfield, chief trader in the New York office of Chicago's Continental Illinois Bank. "People got themselves overloaded with dollars and that's why we saw this reaction."

There has been speculation of a concerted central bank effort to halt the dollar's surge which has been hampering the Federal Reserve's efforts to bring down interest rates and hurting U.S. exports.

The pound recovered from trading lows to close in London at \$1.51, up from \$1.485 Wednesday. In New York it finished at \$1.512, up from \$1.45.

In New York, the dollar closed at 3.1533 Deutsche marks, down from 3.1775; at 9.6575 French francs, down from 9.715, and at 1.941 Italian lira, down from 1.947.

In Europe, it closed at 1.947.80 lira in Milan, down from 1.949.50; at 3.1662 Deutsche marks in Frankfurt, down from 3.1727, and at 9.6915 francs in Paris, down from 9.72.

Calls for Changes Bring Tug-of-War Over Japan's Postal Savings System

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's huge postal savings system, which for decades has financed industrial growth and government deficits, is facing pressure to change from officials at home and abroad.

The system was designed to encourage savings when Japan needed a steady source of low-interest funds to rebuild its industry. But in an age marked by increased competition from commercial banks and by interest-rate and capital-market deregulation, there are questions about its future role.

The postal savings system has \$375 billion in assets, making it one of the world's largest institutional investors. Sixty-three percent of the population maintain an account in a post office. With its convenient branches, tax advantages and relatively high interest rates, the system has attracted nearly 21 percent of all the personal savings in Japan.

What to do with these savings — where to invest them and who has control over that decision — is the subject of a debate with domestic and international ramifications.

There is talk, both from within the government and abroad, of allowing some of the money to be invested overseas, as a further step toward internationalizing the yen.

Such a course would mean less money available from the postal



A savings counter at Tokyo's Kyobashi post office.

fund to invest in government securities to help finance Japan's budget deficit, but it would also make more Japanese funds available for investment abroad, where rates of return often are higher.

There are also calls from rival commercial banks and the Ministry of Finance to revise or scrap the postal savings system because they see it as a barrier to financial liberalization or as unfair competition.

Whether any of the proposals bear fruit will depend on the outcome of a protracted bureaucratic

Factory Orders Up, Home Starts Down in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — New orders to U.S. factories soared after two months of setbacks, but new-house sales tumbled 10.6 percent, the federal government said Thursday, reporting November figures.

U.S. factories received 4.3 percent more orders in November than October, for the biggest improvement since June 1983, the Commerce Department said.

Even without an enormous increase in military orders, which accounted for two-thirds of the November improvement, orders would still have been up by a strong 1.7 percent.

The month's gain was especially welcome after declines in September and October.

The increases were mainly in durable goods orders, large items that include automobiles, heavy appliances and machinery. That category shot up 7.8 percent in November.

Orders for nondurables, such as chemicals and paper, were up 0.6 percent.

New orders were worth \$193.8 billion after seasonal adjustment, yet were still below the most recent peak of \$196.5 billion in March.

The drop in house sales was more severe than analysts anticipated, especially since mortgage rates were more than 2 percentage points lower than in the summer.

Warren Dunn, senior vice president of the Mortgage Bankers Association, said, "A very significant factor which can't be overlooked is that even though interest rates began to drop in the third quarter, they are continuing to drop."

"I think a lot of people were simply holding off," Dunn said. "The association sees sales picking up again through spring."

Another factor influencing the decline was the way state subsidies of interest rates, through housing revenue bonds, dried up in October and November.

House sales were up 16.5 percent in September, a surprisingly large increase attributed to the same influence in reverse, as states rushed to use up revenue-bond authority

before the government's fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

New-house sales gained a revised 0.9 percent in October.

The average price of a new house jumped \$6,300 to \$101,000.

The average price had shown a rare drop in October, going from \$100,900 to \$99,700. But it rebounded in November to \$101,000. That compared with the average for all of last year of \$89,800.

New-house sales were at an annual rate of 591,000 in November after seasonal adjustment.

Even with November's decline, new-house sales averaged an annual rate of 641,000 through the first 11 months of 1984, above 1983's 12-month total of 623,000.

China N-Plant Gets Approval In Hong Kong

United Press International

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government approved Thursday a plan to help China build a nuclear power plant, clearing the way for Beijing's first foreign joint venture in nuclear energy.

The endorsement was among the final legal hurdles facing the \$3.5-billion Daya Bay nuclear station, which will be built in Guangdong province in southern China.

W.F. Stones, a senior official of China Light & Power Co., the Hong Kong utility taking part, said he anticipated swift final approval by the Chinese.

The 1,800-megawatt plant will be China's first joint venture with foreign concerns in its nuclear power program, whose long-range target is to build at least by the end of the century.

The Daya Bay plant is to be supplied with pressurized water reactors by the French nuclear firm Framatome SA under license from the U.S.-based Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Chinese Retail Spending Is a Record

Reuters

BEIJING — China's one billion people spent a record amount of money last year and are expected to spend even more this year, the Ministry of Commerce said Thursday.

Retail sales rose 17 percent to 300 billion yuan (\$107.5 billion) and could go up by nearly 20 percent in 1985 if wage and price reforms are taken into account, the ministry told Xinhua, the official news agency.

It said luxury goods, clothing and better food were in demand. However, western economists said this spending spree, while reflecting the success of the incentive-led economic boom, could also cause inflation.

They said the government would have to tread carefully with its far-reaching economic reforms.

The Communist Party is in the midst of an ambitious economic reform program, relaxing state control, introducing market forces and encouraging consumerism.

China has announced that during 1985 it will adjust prices to even out the distorted state-set price system, but workers' real incomes will be protected where needed by wage rises.

This means more money will be chasing a limited number of consumer goods.

The Ministry of Commerce said sales of food last year increased by 18 percent, clothing by 16 percent and household goods by 20 percent.

This year refrigerators, television sets and high-protein foods are expected to be popular.

Fancy electrical goods have replaced the three status symbols of only a decade ago — the bicycle, watch and manual sewing machine — which most people now have.

Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Brussels	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Frankfurt	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
London	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Milan	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
New York	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Paris	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Zurich	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Belgium	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Canada	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
France	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Germany	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Italy	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Japan	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Spain	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Sweden	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Switzerland	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67

Interest Rates

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
3M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
6M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
1Y	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67

Asian Dollar Rates

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
3M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
6M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
1Y	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
3M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
6M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
1Y	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67

Gold Prices

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
3M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
6M	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
1Y	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67

Study Endorses Futures, Advises Caution on Use

By Nancy L. Ross
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first comprehensive report on the effect of futures and options trading on the U.S. economy concludes that, while these markets serve a useful economic purpose, they have a potential for causing harm if they function improperly.

The report, prepared by the Federal Reserve, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, recommends close coordination of regulation of these markets, but no new legislation.

The study, prepared at the request of Congress, was to be released Thursday. A copy was obtained from Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, chairman of the subcommittee on telecommunications, consumer protection and finance.

Futures are obligations to trade a specified contract on a given date at a price set in the present. Options give a holder the right to buy or sell a contract at a specified price before a stated time in exchange for a premium.

Futures and options are written on commodities, currencies, stocks, government obligations and indices of common stocks. They are used by hedgers to offset risk on fluctuating prices or interest rates and by speculators to make a profit.

There are 11 commodity exchanges and five securities exchanges trading options in the United States.

Congress instructed the agencies to study the economic justification for futures and options, the effect



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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Thursday in South Korea and Japan for a holiday.

AMC Expects Annual Profit In 1984, Its First Since 1979

The Associated Press

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. said Thursday that it will post its first profitable year since 1979 when its 1984 balance sheet is made public in February.

America's No. 4 automaker, which is 46-percent owned by the French company Renault, also announced that rising demand for its Jeeps had pushed employment at its Toledo, Ohio, assembly plant to nearly 7,000. That is the highest level since AMC bought Kaiser-Jeep Corp. in 1970.

Jeep sales are running 90 percent above last year's rate.

José Dedeurwaerder, AMC's president and chief executive officer, made the announcements at a news briefing.

AMC lost money in 14 consecutive quarters before turning a \$7.4-million profit in the fourth quarter of 1983, ending the year with a loss of \$146.7 million.

Through the first nine months, the company earned more than \$12 million this year.

However, AMC's only U.S.-made cars are the subcompact Renault Alliance and a hatchback version called the Encore.

Sales have leveled off, leading AMC to cut prices last month as the rest of the U.S. auto industry was raising them.

Mr. Dedeurwaerder said that AMC was on schedule with plans to import more cars from Renault and fill out its midsize line with a new car made in Canada.

Production is to begin in 1987.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Big Retailers
In U.S. Post
Mixed Sales

NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers on Thursday reported mixed December sales, and industry analysts said the results for the stores' most critical month were generally disappointing.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., the largest U.S. retailer, said its sales for the five weeks ended Dec. 29 rose 4.7 percent over the level of a year earlier.

Kmart Corp. said sales for stores open more than a year spurred 12.4 percent. The No. 2 retailer in the United States promoted its merchandise very aggressively throughout the season.

J.C. Penney Co., ranked third, said sales increased 6.8 percent.

"The sales overall were below expectations. In contrast to the double-digit gains that many retailers expected, retailers fell short and reported only modest increases," said Jeffrey Feiner, a retail analyst with the investment firm Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

David Taylor, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said: "It was a very mixed bag. It looked like Kmart had a strong month. A lot of the general merchandise chains like Sears, Penney and Woolworth did not do well."

Jeffrey Edelman, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said: "Because of the way the calendar fell, the final two weeks were very strong, helping to bail out the month. Nevertheless it wasn't enough."

The Christmas selling season had one more weekend this year than last.

"It would have been a lot worse had the stores not been promoting as aggressively as they were," Mr. Edelman said.

But those very promotions that retailers used to attract shoppers are going to hurt their profits, analysts have been warning.

"It will not be the best Christmas as far as profits are concerned. If we were to make a compilation of all the retailers reporting, I would suspect their fourth-quarter profits will decline about 5 percent from last year," Mr. Edelman said.

The Christmas selling season is crucial to the retailers because it accounts for about a half of their annual profit and about a third of their sales.

Most of the retailers operate on a fiscal year that begins in February so that the Christmas and post-holiday sales can be counted in the year's results.

Western Union Lenders Defer Interest, Agree to New Loan

UPPER SADDLE RIVER, New Jersey — Western Union Corp. officials have announced that 31 lending banks have agreed to defer about \$15 million in interest payments on loans and have made an additional loan of \$12 million to the company's principal subsidiary, Western Union Telegraph Co.

The company said Wednesday that the actions complete the first phase of a restructuring of its bank debt outstanding, which exceeds \$300 million.

But they said additional measures are needed to help the company out of its financial difficulties.

The new loan is guaranteed by the corporation and the guarantor, as well as the corporation's existing

debt to the banks, are secured by a lien on the corporation's assets.

The loan is due March 28 while the deferred interest is due April 1, officials said.

Western Union also said it has agreed to issue immediately to the banks warrants to buy 500,000 shares of common stock of the corporation, and under certain circumstances, warrants to buy an extra 250,000 shares in April.

The warrants can be exercised within 10 years of their dates of issuance and at per-share prices equal to 90 percent of the average of the daily closing prices of the common stock for specified measuring periods.

"We are pleased that we have been able to complete this critical

first step," said Robert W. Leventhal, Western Union's newly elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer. "The loan consummated today helps the corporation meet its immediate cash needs."

But he said the company is continuing negotiations with its lenders to provide additional financing needed to meet remaining cash requirements for the first quarter of this year.

Word of the new loan and deferred interest payment agreement followed weeks of grim news for the 144-year-old company.

Late in November and last month, the company announced the cancellation of a \$100-million line of bank credit, the skipping of

a quarterly dividend for the first time in 35 years, a third-quarter net loss of \$15.5 million, and a request for pay cuts from its two unions.

Union members were to finish voting by the end of the week on an agreement calling for pay reductions reported to be about 10 percent.

The present three-year contract ends in July.

Western Union's stock plunged to a low of \$8.125 a share in 1984, from a per-share high of \$39.75.

In trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, Western Union stock closed at \$8.50, no change over Wednesday's close. The company had announced its loan agreement after trading ended for the day Wednesday.

Western Union spokesman Warren R. Bechtel said that if the company won the wage concessions and additional financing arrangements from the banks it would be in "an improved position."

Mr. Bechtel said the \$15 million in interest payments and \$12-million loan would be used for a range of purposes.

He declined to comment on why the company was able to win the financial arrangements just weeks after the \$100-million credit line was canceled.

Financial analysts have suggested that Western Union's problems stem from a combination of bad luck, poor management, and a fast-changing, highly competitive telecommunications industry.

Japan Bank
Appoints
Manager

By Brenda Hagerry
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Japan International Bank Ltd. has appointed a new general manager and three new board members.

The London-based consortium bank has named Yukio Okumura director and general manager. He had been deputy general manager of the international finance division of Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. in London.

He succeeds Katsuyoshi Naito, who will return to Sumitomo Bank Ltd. in Tokyo after three years in London.

Named to the bank's board were Hiroshi Kuroiwa from Sumitomo Bank, Tetsuo Inukai from Tokai Bank and Yojiro Oshima from Daiwa Securities.

They succeeded Hiroshi Takatori of Tokai Bank, Shogo Motoki of Mitsubishi Bank and Hiroo Watanabe of Yamaichi Securities, all of whom are taking up new posts within their parent companies.

Japan International Bank is owned by Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Tokai Bank Ltd., Fuji Bank Ltd., Yamaichi Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co. and Daiwa Securities Co.

Bank of America Names

Its Manager for Norway

Bank of America said it has appointed Nikolai Hamilton from its country manager for Norway, Mr. From, who will be based in London, succeeds Morten Aass, who left the bank.

Mr. From had been based in Bank of America's Paris office, where he was in charge of the specialized industries group. Before then, he was based in the San Francisco-based bank's shipping group in the London branch.

National Advanced Systems (Europe) Corp. has named David J. Koch vice president and director of marketing. He succeeds John Curran, who has become vice president responsible for operations in Central Europe. Mr. Curran will oversee the company's subsidiaries in France, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

National Advanced Systems, a subsidiary of National Semiconductor Corp., is a supplier of IBM program-compatible computer systems and related products.

Quintus Airways Ltd. said Ron J. Yates, formerly deputy chief executive, has been appointed chief executive officer. He fills a vacancy created by the death of Keith Hamilton.

Hasson Trust PLC, a British industrial group, has appointed Hugh Ashton as an executive director. Mr. Ashton, 55 years old, is

Schaefer Elected
Caterpillar Chief

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Caterpillar Tractor Co. has elected George A. Schaefer, vice chairman, to succeed Lee L. Morgan as chairman.

Mr. Schaefer, 56, joined Caterpillar in 1951, and moved up through the company's finance and accounting staffs. In 1976, he was named a vice president in charge of the company's financial and data processing operations, and became an executive vice president in 1981.

Mr. Schaefer was named a director of Caterpillar in 1983, and vice chairman last August. He will take over as chairman on Feb. 1, after Mr. Morgan retires. Mr. Morgan will remain on the company's board, Caterpillar said.

leaving the London-based merchant bank of J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., where he has been a director for 15 years. In 1983, he advised Hanson on its £280-million (\$322-million) takeover of UDS Group PLC, a British retailer.

Allegheny International Inc., the Pittsburgh-based maker of consumer products and high-technology industrial specialties, has named John Blomfield and Tony McCann vice presidents. Mr. Blomfield will continue to serve as president and managing director of Allegheny's Wilkinson Sword Consumer Products Group and Mr. McCann as president and managing director of its Sunbeam International Group. They are based near London.

Phelps Dodge Corp., the New York-based copper producer and maker of copper and alloy products, has appointed Patrick J. Ryan a senior vice president. He assumes responsibility for the company's foreign mining operations as well as its small mines division and exploration and energy activities, both domestic and foreign. He had been based in South Africa, where he had served as managing director of Phelps Dodge Mining Ltd., a unit.

Trans-Arabian Investment Bank EC of Bahrain has appointed David D. Carpita a director. He joined the bank in 1980 and is a senior vice president, responsible for the Gulf division. Also, the bank has promoted Mohamed Saeed Al Hakei to manager in the Gulf division.

BICC PLC said Sir William Barlow has become its chairman and chief executive on Jan. 1, following the retirement of Lord Penneck. Sir William had been deputy chairman and chief executive of BICC since July 1, 1984. BICC is a British maker of cables and wire and is involved in engineering and contracting.

Parent Firm
To Sell Off
Bumble Bee

By Bill Ritter
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — Castle & Cooke Inc., in its continuing effort to divest itself of its fish-packing operations, says that it has agreed to sell its Bumble Bee Seafoods division to a group of investors led by Bumble Bee management.

The agreement, announced Wednesday, is a leveraged buyout, with management of Bumble Bee borrowing a \$40-million down payment against its existing inventory and paying the balance, which was not disclosed, from profits over the next five years. The total value of the agreement has been estimated at \$40 million to \$60 million.

Talks about such a buy-out were first disclosed last June.

Completion of the transaction will leave Castle & Cooke with only one fish-packing plant, Hawaiian Tuna Packers in Honolulu, which markets tuna under the Coral label.

Bumble Bee management, which owned two other units, also is negotiating to buy that plant, according to Vice President Ernest W. Peterson, a member of the group buying the division. Others in the group are President Patrick W. Rose and two other vice presidents, James T. McCarthy and H. Kenneth Branson.

Bumble Bee, with annual sales of about \$200 million and 1,500 workers worldwide, also has canneries in Puerto Rico and Ecuador. It is based in San Diego.

Castle & Cooke, whose major product line is Dole, has been disposing of its fish canneries and seafood packing plants since mid-1982.

Rules Eased on Some U.S. Accounts

By Tom Furlong
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Without much fanfare, many U.S. banks and savings and loan companies have begun offering small depositors the opportunity for higher interest rates on savings and checking accounts.

A new banking guideline that went into effect on Wednesday stipulates that depositors with relatively small accounts now need maintain a balance of only \$1,000 in order to receive market rates of interest on money-market accounts, time deposits of 7 to 31 days and so-called "Super Now"

checking accounts, which offer features such as interest and revolving credit. The minimum had been \$2,500.

The rule change is the latest development in the gradual deregulation of the U.S. banking industry. On Jan. 1, 1986, even the \$1,000 minimum balance will be eliminated.

Previously, savers unable to maintain the \$2,500 minimum could earn an interest rate of 5.5 percent on their passbook accounts, well below the prevailing bank money-market rate of 7.7 to 8.7 percent.

The new guideline is optional, however, and industry surveys indicate that many large financial institutions are keeping at least some of the \$2,500 minimums. As a result, savers seeking higher rates will be facing a wide range of choices that will vary both by institution and by account.

In California, for example, Bank of America has lowered the minimum to \$1,000 on its Super Now account, but is keeping the \$2,500 minimum on its money-market account.

Money-market accounts are savings accounts with limited check-writing privileges, while Super Now accounts generally offer unlimited check writing.

Outside of California, according to Bank Rate Monitor, a Miami-based newsletter, 21 financial institutions surveyed last week had indicated that they would lower the minimums on their money-market accounts, while 20 had said they would not.

However, the survey showed that 15 institutions had said they would drop the minimums on the Super Now accounts, while 26 said they would not.

Though the reduced minimums are a boon for savers, they pose both advantages and problems for lenders, industry officials say.

The new plans should attract new funds from small savers, but they also should increase the cost of money because some new accounts will come from the 5.5-percent passbook accounts. An estimated \$250 billion to \$300 billion remains in these low-yielding accounts at U.S. banks and savings and loan organizations.

As a result, only a handful of financial institutions around the country are actively promoting the new accounts, said Gail Liberman, editor of the Bank Rate Monitor.

Japan Ranks Itself No. 2 in World
On Technology Spending in 1984

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan spent \$28.6 billion (7.2 trillion yen) on technology in 1984, ranking it second in the world behind the United States, according to a government survey.

The private sector accounted for three-fourths of the total spent in Japan, the report by the Management and Coordination Agency said Wednesday.

Japan ranked second only to the United States, which spent \$83.3 billion. The Soviet Union spent \$28.4 billion, it said.

Conducted annually since 1953, the survey polled 17,800 private and government-affiliated corporations and universities.

Viewed as a percentage of the gross national product, Japan, at 2.58 percent, ranked fourth behind the Soviet Union, at 3.66 percent; West Germany, at 2.79 percent, and the United States, at 2.65 percent.

GNP is a measure of the total value of goods and services sold in one year.

The report emphasized, however, that expenditures on basic research rose only slightly. A recent report by the Science and Technology Agency called for increased spending on basic research.

Manufacturing companies accounted for more than 90 percent of the private concerns' expenditures. Of this, the electronics and machinery industries accounted for one-third.

Grand Met Completes Buyout
Reuters

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC announced Wednesday that its acquisition of Quality Care Inc. has become effective with the issuance of 37 million new Grand Met ordinary shares at 290 pence (\$3.36) each, worth a total of about \$107 million.

West German Production
Held Steady in November

Reuters

BONN — West German industrial production, seasonally adjusted, was unchanged in November after a revised 3.6-percent rise in October, the Economics Ministry said.

The ministry had originally put the October rise at 2.3 percent.

The production index, whose 100 base is 1980, was unchanged from 101.8 in October. In September it stood at 98.3.

The provisional November figure is 3.8-percent higher than in the

like period last year, when the index stood at 98.1, the ministry said.

In a statement, the ministry said that manufacturing industry was unchanged in November after a 2.7-percent rise in October, while output in the construction sector fell 1.6 percent compared with October.

The ministry said that total output remained at the same high level as the previous month, after the October figures had been revised upward.

The basic economic trend was best illustrated by comparing October-November with August-September, when a 6-percent overall expansion occurred, the ministry said.

Capital goods output in October-November surged forward 11.5 percent compared with the corresponding 1983 period, while the construction sector showed a 1-percent fall.

Listening Car
Is Expected

(Continued from Page 11)

patterns of that person's speech, and recognition accuracy can be almost perfect.

However, noise, or even a cold that alters the speaker's tones, can cause a misunderstanding or total lack of comprehension. The further difficulty is in separating phrases. One way to do that is for the speaker to inject pauses between each word, although even then background noise can seem to string the words together and be read by the computer as a phrase.

Filters are used to solve that problem to some extent, but the slow enunciation of words is artificial, and the engineers are at work on another way of doing things, in which the computer is trained to pick command words out of a phrase that it otherwise does not recognize. The system, called continuous-word recognition, also eliminates the problem of extraneous noise, since the computer simply rejects it as another word for which it cannot find a match in its memory.

Some road noise is excluded, the engineers say, because the actual bandwidth that a computer requires is narrow, with all the information needed to understand human speech contained in the 300 to 3,000 Hz range. The vocal range is greater than that, of course, but high fidelity is not a factor for the computer.

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Michel Delebarre, Minister of Labour, Employment and Vocational Training.
Roland Dumas, Minister of External Relations.

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COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS
IN THE SUPREME COURT
Equity Side

1982
No. 639

IN THE MATTER OF
BANCO AMBROSIANO OVERSEAS LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION)

AND
IN THE MATTER OF
THE COMPANIES ACT (CHAPTER 184)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND

Rule 68 of The Companies (Winding-Up) Rules, 1975.
TO: ALL CREDITORS WHO HAVE NOT LODGED THEIR CLAIMS.
NOTICE is hereby given that a third dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter. You are mentioned as a Creditor in the Statement of Affairs, but have not yet proved your claim.

If you do not prove your claim by the 4th day of February, 1985, you will be excluded from this dividend.

DATED this 14th day of December, 1984.

GEORGE CLIFFORD CULMER
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JOHN FORSYTH SMITH

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Brigham Young Tops Final College Football Polls

DEAR FATHER,
THIS IS THE COACH OF
THY TEAM. BYL WE
THANK THEE FOR OUR
12-0 RECORD-

BUT THE GENTLE PRESS IS
PERSECUTING US, SAYING WE
DON'T DESERVE TO BE
#1 IN THE COUNTRY-

WHAT SHOULD WE DO,
OH LORD?

PLAY A DECENT
SCHEDULE!

P. B. G.

Plenty of Room at the Top

ad to try a 42-yard field goal
ies, it was blocked. They later
nyway, but who knows what
if the wagon hadn't gone on
ning the Stanford band's goof
istory.
ange Bowl parking lot, Wash-
heard chanting, "We want the

D

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALEES CONFERENCE						
	Patrick Division					G
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	
Washington	22	18	7	51	160	1
Philadelphia	22	10	5	49	157	1
NY Islanders	27	15	1	43	181	1
Pittsburgh	15	17	4	34	129	1
NY Rangers	13	19	5	31	135	1
New Jersey	12	20	4	28	124	1
Adams Division						
Montreal	21	16	7	49	158	1
Buffalo	16	12	9	47	134	1
Quebec	17	16	6	40	155	1
Rochester	14	16	6	38	130	1

Portland	13	18	4	30	113	1
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Scope	18	17	3	39	153	1
Louis	15	15	5	35	130	1
Troit	13	28	5	31	141	1
Sanasto	19	19	8	30	128	1
ento	6	27	5	17	114	1
Bayview Division						
monion	25	8	4	54	188	1
ory	20	15	3	43	188	1
ntage	19	15	4	42	156	1
Angeles	15	14	8	38	163	1
ancouver	8	26	5	21	120	1
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS						
ancouver				8	8	6
F. Rogers				2	3	1
Freshner (41, Florak (3), Rogers 2 (18						
nderson (13), S. Patrick (8, Shott on 900						
ancouver (on VanDerSteele) 10-7-4						

NBA FOCUS

[illegible]

The Nuggets were in front for most of a tight final quarter and

Tennis

CHALLENGE OF CHAMPIONS
(At Los Vegas)
First Round
Don McEnroe def. Johan Kriek, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3
Jimmy Connors def. Jimmy Arias, 6-0, 7-5
Second Round
Guillermo Vilas def. Guillermo Vilas, 6-4, 6-3
J. L. 6-3

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by spectrophotometry using the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1987).

